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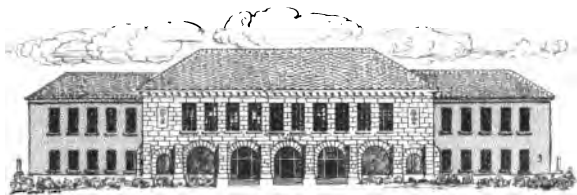
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PRACTICE WORK
IN ENGLISH

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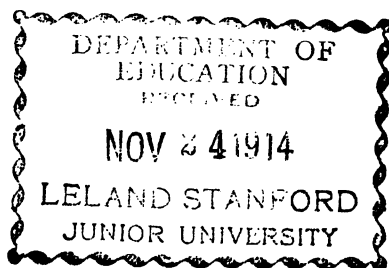
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PRACTICE WORK IN ENGLISH

PRACTICE WORK IN ENGLISH

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PREFACE

THIS book of exercises in English has been compiled for the use of pupils in secondary schools. The design has been to have a minimum of explanation and a maximum of practice, in the supposition that the teacher will prefer to do the teaching.

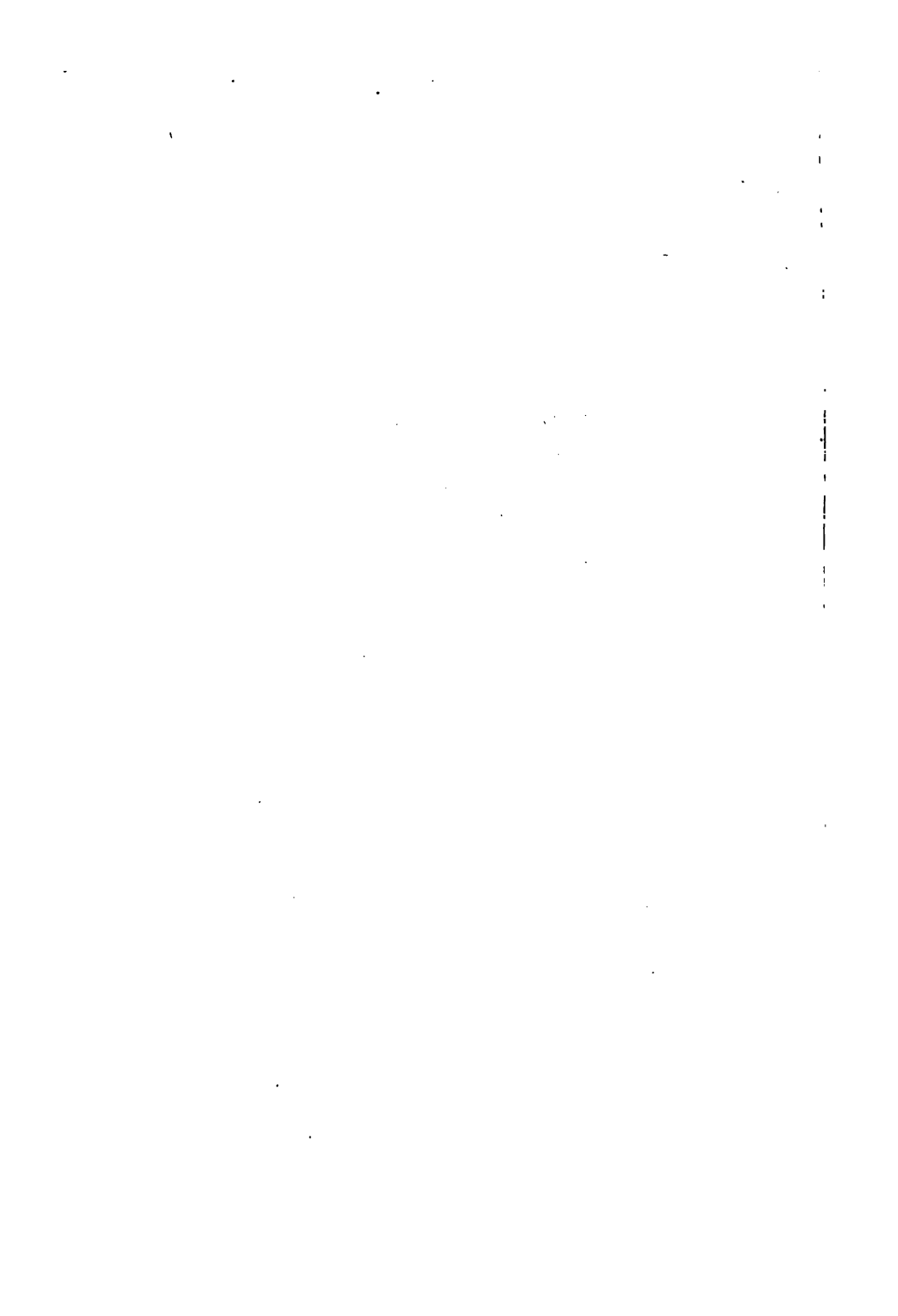
Pupils of secondary school age look with some interest upon the work of their companions, though "classics" often seem hopelessly beyond them. Therefore all of the exercises in "sentence structure" and most of those in "forms of discourse" have been furnished, — quite unwittingly, — by my pupils. I am assuming their willingness to suffer this exploitation of their virtues and their shortcomings.

The grammatical nomenclature adopted by the National Education Association has been followed.

M. K.

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PRACTICE WORK IN ENGLISH

SECTION I GRAMMAR

ARTICLES

The articles are *a*, *an*, *the*.

Before a consonant sound use *a*, before a vowel sound, *an*.

Neither *a* nor *an* should be used before a class name.

Exercise 1. — *If an article is needed, use the proper form in the following blank places:*

1. Write on — first and — second line.
2. Write on — first and — second lines.
3. The word occurs frequently in — Old and — New Testament.
4. She advertised for — secretary and — companion.
5. — maple and — oak leaf are quite different.
6. Her one pet is — black and — white cow.
7. I never eat that sort of — pear.
8. What kind of — collar do you like best?
9. You will not wish to have the name of — rogue.
10. There are two officers in the club: — president, — secretary and treasurer.
11. Alfred Tennyson was given the title of — baron.
12. What kind of — maid are you looking for?
13. He has been ill with — measles.
14. Did you ever have — mumps?
15. He is a better athlete than — student.

NOUNS

Number

Compound nouns usually form their plurals by making plural the principal word. If the words in the compound are equally important, each is pluralized.

Some nouns of foreign origin have both a foreign and an English plural.

A few nouns have two plurals, differing in meaning.

Letters, figures, signs, and words regarded merely as things spoken or written form their plural by adding 's.

Some nouns are not used in the plural number.

Some nouns are used only in the plural; and some are plural in form, but singular in meaning, and vice versa.

A name used with a title may pluralize either the name or the title.

Exercise 2. — *If possible, pluralize the following:*

- | | | |
|-----------------|------------------------|---------------------|
| 1. calf | 16. alley | 31. minister-pleni- |
| 2. loaf | 17. essay | potentiary |
| 3. leaf | 18. reply | 32. German |
| 4. memento | 19. volcano | 33. Frenchman |
| 5. quarto | 20. potato | 34. Norman |
| 6. negro | 21. mosquito | 35. Norwegian |
| 7. half | 22. commander-in-chief | 36. Finn |
| 8. beef | 23. forget-me-not | 37. Mussulman |
| 9. wife | 24. father-in-law | 38. talisman |
| 10. supply | 25. canto | 39. pailful |
| 11. enemy | 26. piano | 40. spoonful |
| 12. ally | 27. solo | 41. cupful |
| 13. folio | 28. ox-cart | 42. tablespoonful |
| 14. man-servant | 29. hanger-on | 43. teaspoonful |
| 15. courtyard | 30. aid-de-camp | 44. alumnus |

45. alumna	67. virtue	89. index
46. mathematics	68. temperance	90. brother
47. athletics	69. water	91. fish
48. links	70. patience	92. penny
49. scissors	71. coffee	93. staff
50. ashes	72. milk	94. 1
51. trousers	73. Miss Partridge	95. 7
52. proceeds	74. Mr. Pratt	96. + (sign of addition)
53. assets	75. oasis	97. — (sign of subtraction)
54. tongs	76. parenthesis	
55. Dr. Raymond	77. Mary	98. and
56. knight-templar	78. John	99. but
57. lord-justice	79. Brown	100. physics
58. court-martial	80. Curtis	101. deer
59. bacterium	81. politics	102. sheep
60. genus	82. Mrs. Mercer	103. pickerel
61. phenomenon	83. window-pane	104. grouse
62. stratum	84. general-in-chief	105. snipe
63. datum	85. knight-errant	106. measles
64. thesis	86. glass	107. mumps
65. goodness	87. memorandum	108. handful
66. vice	88. die	109. means

Gender

Nouns which are usually considered of neuter gender may become masculine or feminine.

Inferior animals and sometimes infants are spoken of as neuter.

Exercise 3. — *Give the gender of the following nouns and name the corresponding gender form:*

1. actor	5. duke	8. ewe	11. sultana
2. goose	6. heroine	9. empress	12. duck
3. nun	7. king	10. witch	13. czar
4. lion			

Justify the use of the italicized pronouns in the following sentences:

1. The hen gathered *its* brood under *its* wing.
2. "Look," said the engineer, as he pointed to his new engine, "isn't *she* a beauty?"
3. With all sail spread, the *Judith* seemed likely to distance *her* competitors.
4. The baby lies quietly in *its* cradle.
5. Dandy, my collie, *who* came to me from Scotland, is my stanch watchman.
6. The horse *which* I bought a year ago has become my daily companion. He and I have many an early morning dash into the country.
7. The grasshopper laughed at the ant for *her* plodding.
8. And oft *her* (the Moon) head she bowed,
Stooping through a fleecy cloud.
9. The North Wind said to Diamond, "*I* don't really drown people; *I* only carry them away to the back of the North Wind."
10. When Southwest Wind came back to Treasure Valley that night, *he* left *his* card on the kitchen table.
11. "Welcome, O Wind of the East," he cried, "*thou*, too, art lonely and sad!"
12. Great Britain boasts that the sun never sets on *her* domains.
13. Massachusetts is proud of *her* sons.

Case

Exercise 4. — *In the following sentences find the appositive and predicate nouns and explain their case. The predicate noun modifying the direct object is sometimes called the object complement.*

1. The driver's name was William Simmons.
2. The steamer, in appearance an enormously magnified insect, wriggled up the bay to her destination, the long straggling city.

3. Medusa was the only mortal Gorgon.
4. John Ramsdell was chosen president of the society.
5. The society made John Ramsdell president.
6. The father of the Custom House, the patriarch of this little squad of officials, was a certain Inspector.
7. The Inspector was a man of fourscore years.
8. *Mark Twain* was Samuel Clemens's pen name.
9. The President appointed Lowell Minister to the Court of St. James.
10. James Russell Lowell was made minister at the Court of Spain, an office which gave him many literary opportunities.
11. Reciprocity with Canada has been a much discussed question.
12. The objective point of the trip was Washington, the national capital.
13. The tour was to end at Washington, the national capital.
14. They decided to make Washington, the national capital, the objective point of the trip.
15. The General, this man's father, was a violent, dictatorial man, a man who never brooked opposition.
16. What he needed was a war.
17. Colonel Miles, the officer who was directing the assault, seemed a reckless individual.
18. This city seems to me a luxurious, overgrown hothouse.
19. Dwight Avenue is no longer a fashionable promenade, a promenade flashing with bright gowns.
20. That most dangerous of gifts, the seeing of two sides of a quarrel, had been given him.
21. If he takes the least alarm in that quarter, we are lost men.
22. Each maintained his opinion with obstinacy, obstinacy that was provoking to the bystanders.
23. Whosoever thou art, it is discourteous in thee to disturb my thoughts.

24. This was a joyful intimation to the stranger, and he demanded of the guide who and what he was.

25. The mansion of Cedric differed from the Norman buildings, which had become the universal style of architecture.

26. For about one quarter of the length of the apartment the floor was raised by a step; and this space was the dais, a sort of platform occupied by persons of distinction.

27. "Prior," said the Templar, "you are a man of gallantry, an expert in all the arts of love."

28. Of her beauty you shall soon be judge.

29. His dress was a tunic of forest green, furred at the throat and cuffs.

30. A cloak, a mantle of coarse black serge, enveloped his body.

31. Descending from the dais, the elevated part of the hall, he awaited their approach.

32. "Vows," said the Abbot, "must be unloosed, worthy Franklin; vows are the cords which bind the sacrifice!"

33. Aphrodite, laughter-loving Aphrodite, was the goddess of love and beauty.

34. Odysseus carefully steered his way between Scylla and Charybdis, the rock and the whirlpool.

35. When Polyphemus was questioning Odysseus, crafty Odysseus, he answered, "My name is Noman."

36. Our cities are a wilderness of spinning wheels.

37. Our harbors are a forest of merchant ships.

38. It is the land of promise, teeming with everything of which his childhood had heard.

39. I looked down from my giddy height on the monsters of the deep at their uncouth gambols: shoals of porpoises, the grampus, or the ravenous shark.

40. Sometimes a distant sail would be another theme of idle speculation.

41. A fine day, a day with a tranquil sea and a favoring breeze, was the end of all dismal reflections.

42. Peter was the most ancient inhabitant of the village and made everybody one of his audience.

43. It was affirmed that the great Hendrick Hudson, the first discoverer of the river and country, kept a kind of vigil there every twenty years.

44. Surely this was his native village, which he had left but a day before.

45. The opinions of this junto were completely controlled by Nicholas Vedder, a patriarch of the village and landlord of the inn.

46. A sharp tongue is the only edge tool that grows keener with constant use.

47. His son Rip, an urchin begotten in his own likeness, promised to inherit the habits, with the old clothes, of his father.

48. Rip Van Winkle was one of those happy mortals who would rather starve on a penny than work for a pound.

49. The great error in Rip's composition was an insuperable aversion to all kinds of labor.

50. The old gentleman was the only one really attentive to the service.

51. My father is a devotee of the old school and prides himself upon keeping up something of the old English hospitality, a hospitality rarely met with in these modern days.

52. My father made Chesterfield his textbook.

53. He was a brisk little man, with a nose shaped like the bill of a parrot and a face with a dry bloom on it, a bloom like a frost-bitten leaf in autumn.

54. He was a kind of hanger-on, a resident of the village.

55. Make me one of thy henchmen.

56. He was a favorite among his cousins, the Misses Robinson.

57. The events of the previous day seemed a dream.

58. Mr. Bracebridge had constructed a song from a poem of his favorite author, Herrick.

59. We were escorted by a number of dogs, that seemed loungers

about the establishment, the last of which was of a race that had been a favorite in the family time out of mind.

60. I am her kinsman, I,

Give me to right her wrong.

61. High on the top were those three Queens, the friends

Of Arthur, who should help him at his need.

62. Then Gareth, "We be tillers of the soil."

63. Then came in hall the messengers of Mark,

A name of evil savor in the land.

64. There sat the lifelong creature of the house,

Loyal, the dumb old servitor, on deck.

65. Ye know me then, that wicked one who broke

The vast design and purpose of the King.

66. It seems as if the discovery of making fire by friction were a rather difficult and unlikely thing upon which to fall by accident.

67. He told us they were fire sticks, and by his further explanation showed us that they were really a bow-drill.

68. The bow-drill is the property of the medicine man, that remarkable member of the tribe.

69. When one of those methods of making fire is the bow-drill, we find it the sacred method.

70. In this form it remains the needfire in Europe at the present time.

71. There can be no question that it was the woman left at home to tend the fire who was the first agriculturist.

72. Woman was the basket-maker; it was she that devised pottery.

73. The first and simplest agricultural tool was a sharpened stick for digging up roots.

74. The first threshing must have been a very simple thing.

75. The *kitchen-midden* of Denmark is a heap of refuse, the mark of the camping site of old-time people.

76. They chose Mr. Robinson vice-chairman.

77. These honest gentlemen were all stout men and true and lived in the forest by their wits.

78. "I am a stranger," said he, "but a true man and one who loves knowledge."

79. The benighted stranger groped his way in what seemed an interminable and inky cave, with a rugged floor.

80. He chattered about battles and sieges, subjects new to Gerard; and he was one of those who could make any subject an interesting story.

81. Our travelers at nightfall reached a village, a very small village, but it was a promise of shelter.

82. These three towns proved types.

83. It was a clear night; and soon the man revealed the end of the wood at no great distance, a pleasant sight, for they knew the town must be near.

84. The pretended merchants were no merchants at all, but soldiers of more than one nation, soldiers in the pay of the archbishop.

85. Father Anselm was a venerable monk, a figure with an ample head, and a face all dignity and love.

86. The duke proclaimed the English king the first captain of the age.

87. He offended the parish by calling the adored vicar comrade.

88. A simple nature myth may become a saint legend or an epic poem.

89. The innovator must be a man of influence.

90. A third important primitive method of working stone was drilling.

91. A common mode of chipping stone was the percussion method — free blows with the hammerstone, held in the hand.

92. The men sent have been men bred to labor, choice men.

93. The Virginia colonists were planters by nature, planters who had been taught to believe that agriculture was far more respectable than commercial and manufacturing pursuits.

94. In the early days of the colonies corn was made a legal tender for debt.

95. Mr. Harvey was made chairman by the board, the official council.

96. They used the nickname, "Bud," a name given him when a child.

97. The name given this vessel, the first vessel that set sail upon Lake Erie, was the *Griffin*.

98. The record is a flattering one, a good one with which to close this account.

99. Our forefathers were not men who were willing to be always dwellers in log cabins.

100. The building was afterward used as a manufactory for worsted hose and metal buttons.

101. That great aid to the spread of printed information, the copyright, was first applied in 1672, when John Usher was given the privilege, as a bookseller, to publish a revised edition of the laws of the colony.

102. Bradford was appointed printer to the government.

103. All these causes made literary enterprises dubious undertakings.

Nouns used independently by direct address (vocative case), or independently (absolutely) with a participle, or independently by pleonasm, are in the nominative case.

Exercise 5. — *In the following sentences find such nouns and state their use:*

1. John Halifax, thou hast been of great service to me this night.

2. Is there nothing that thou canst think of, Phineas, that would please the lad?

3. Thou too, sail on, O ship of State,
Sail on, O Union, strong and great.

4. "My father has no partner, sir," I said.
5. The lane was populous with wagons and hay-makers, the men being dressed in their corduroys and the women wearing their trim jackets and bright petticoats.
6. O Star of Strength, I see thee stand
And smile upon my pain.
7. "Poor honest soul," said he, "I will not trick you again."
8. "I am sorry, young man," said he, "but necessity knows no law."
9. Suddenly she spoke: "Good people, let me pass; I am Sarah Siddons."
10. I will keep this, madam, as a memento that I once had the honor of being useful to Mrs. Siddons.
11. Oh, Absalom, Absalom, my son, Absalom! Would God I had died for thee, Absalom, my son, my son!
12. Near the end of the seventeenth century, the shipping of New York had grown to considerable proportions, the colony possessing forty square-rigged vessels, sixty-two sloops, and sixty boats.
13. New Jersey began the building of ships as early as 1683, the industry being carried on at Salem and Burlington largely.
14. Wilmington has acquired a wide reputation in shipbuilding, all classes of vessels being built there.
15. Every effort was made to stimulate the woolen industry, herdsmen being provided by law and bounties given for the destruction of wolves.
16. O River of Yesterday, with current swift!
17. You see me, Lord Bassanio, where I stand.
18. These are Clan-Alpine's warriors true,
And, Saxon, I am Roderick Dhu.
19. The first printing press in the country was established at Cambridge, provision having already been made for a college there.

20. The great rival towns for printing were Philadelphia and Boston, the publishing business of the two cities being nearly equal prior to the Revolution.

21. The dogs are arranged in position with care, the strongest and most spirited being placed first.

22. The way being opened, a stream of pioneers crossed the Pennsylvania mountains.

23. Connecticut having at last arranged its claims with the United States, settlers took up the northern lands also.

24. Government under the new constitution was organized in 1789, Washington being chosen president.

25. In 1800 the election was carried by the Republicans, their candidates having an equal number of votes.

26. Orders in Council, the continental system, paper blockades, the impressment of seamen, — all were relegated to the past.

27. The Pilgrim Fathers, — where are they?

28. "Friend," said Mr. Dickson, mildly, "by what right do you presume to stop me?"

29. Oh, Rome, thou art fled to brutish beasts, and men have lost their reason.

30. "Sister," said Nancy, "you've offended the Miss Gunns, I am sure."

31. Break, break, break

On thy cold gray stones, O Sea.

32. The Southern immigrants settled on plantations, each having its cluster of dwellings for the white household and the black slaves.

33. By the mint law of 1792 the dollar was made the unit, the ratio of value between silver and gold being fixed at fifteen to one.

34. The gold currency slowly drifted away to other countries, silver coming in to take its place.

35. Jackson accepted his election as a popular indorsement of his entire policy, the bank war included.

36. O Jephthah, judge of Israel, what a treasure hadst thou!

37. Could beauty, my lord, have better commerce than with honesty?
38. O heavenly powers, restore him!
39. Come hither, my dear Hamlet, sit by me.
40. No, good mother, here's metal more attractive.
41. . . . O gentle son,
 Upon the heat and flame of thy distemper
 Sprinkle cool patience.
42. All things being prepared for the trial, the first thing to be done was to bend the bow, in order to attach the string.
43. King Lear exclaimed, "Pour on, ye heavens, I will endure!"
44. "Good yeoman," said the knight, "be not wroth with my merry host."
45. "Gallants of England," said Front de Boeuf, "how relish ye your entertainment?"
46. "Foul craven!" exclaimed Ivanhoe, "does he blench from the helm when the wind blows highest?"
47. "But, noble sir," said the monk, "consider my vow of obedience."

The Genitive (or *possessive*) case of the noun and pronoun usually indicates ownership.

Nouns that do not denote living beings are seldom made genitive, unless they are personified.

The genitive singular of a noun is nearly always found by adding 's to the noun. If the plural ends in s the apostrophe only is added to form the genitive. Otherwise the genitive is formed by adding 's.

The genitive case of compound nouns is formed by adding the genitive sign to the last word.

A noun ending in an s or a z sound sometimes omits the s of the genitive sign and adds only the apostrophe.

Proper nouns form their genitive case like common nouns with similar endings.

Exercise 6. — *Wherever possible form the genitive singular and plural of the following words:*

- | | | |
|-------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. captain | 11. day | 21. Milton |
| 2. chimney-sweep | 12. Norman | 22. Porter (family name) |
| 3. lady | 13. aid-de-camp | 23. Burns |
| 4. Scott | 14. calf | 24. Englishman |
| 5. knight-errant | 15. commander-in-chief | 25. trout |
| 6. pickerel | 16. John | 26. knight-templar |
| 7. lord-justice | 17. woman | 27. major-general |
| 8. Otis (a family name) | 18. Dickens | 28. German |
| 9. sailor | 19. Mussulman | 29. turkey |
| 10. man | 20. father-in-law | |

Exercise 7. — *Indicate the relationship between the words in the following groups by using the genitive form, both singular and plural, wherever possible and advisable:*

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. James II, reign | 17. James the First, reign |
| 2. fence, post | 18. three months, time |
| 3. a year, salary | 19. one day, pay |
| 4. the barn, roof | 20. the desk, cover |
| 5. princess, gown | 21. hill, crest |
| 6. Burns, poems | 22. Dickens, stories |
| 7. Chambers, encyclopedia | 23. witness, oath |
| 8. commander-in-chief, staff | 24. England, history |
| 9. England, roads | 25. America, public men |
| 10. river, bed | 26. Denholm & McKay, store (joint owners) |
| 11. Mary and John, pictures (separate owners) | 27. mice, nests |
| 12. Otis, house (a family) | 28. King, dinner (a family) |
| 13. trout, fin | 29. pickerel, spots |
| 14. knight-templar, convention | 30. Webster and Worcester, dictionaries |
| 15. Milton and Shakespeare, poems | 31. book, interest |
| 16. story, ending | |

Exercise 8. — *The following sentences contain direct and indirect objects. State their use.*

1. Your brother gave me the book.
2. The teacher asked me the first question.
3. The robber gave the man his hand in solemn pledge.
4. Massasoit sold the settlers a portion of the soil and promised to secure them the good will of his savage allies.
5. The events of King Philip's war are given us by a worthy clergyman of the time.
6. The chief Sachem of the Narragansetts gave King Philip the most generous support.
7. The chief sent two more messengers, one of whom told him that the whole British army was at hand.
8. To keep up this chapel has cost John much money.
9. All these whims and habits have caused him great perplexity in meeting his engagements.
10. The man tried to repress his feelings, but his fixed eye and contracted brow told me the struggle that was passing within.
11. She told him that she was dying and that his conduct was the cause.
12. In the meanwhile the fisherman was giving his two disciples instructions.
13. His only stroke of good fortune was his loss of a leg, which got him a fortune.
14. The fisherman had been angling all day, and gave me a history of his sport with as much minuteness as a general would talk over a campaign.
15. He was much noticed by gentlemen sportsmen of the neighborhood and had taught several of them the art of angling.
16. Ichabod rained a shower of kicks upon Gunpowder, hoping, by a sudden movement, to give his companion the slip.
17. The panic of the steed had given his unskilful rider an apparent advantage in the chase.

18. The wavering reflection of a silver star in the bosom of the brook told him that he was not mistaken.

19. The mysterious event caused the gossips much speculation.

20. The broad slouched hat gave the fellow's eyes and features a sinister expression.

21. Read me the roll of old comrades, and to every man's name add a good word.

22. The park was full of giant trees, which gave it a melancholy, secluded appearance.

23. The interruption was timely, for it saved him the embarrassment of an explanation.

24. Foster was of middle stature, built strongly, but so clumsily as to give all his motions the awkwardness of a left-legged and left-handed man.

25. The earl then told them that he should induce the Queen to honor Woodstock occasionally with a visit.

26. She gave me her word, but seemed unwilling to put her promise in writing.

27. He then asked the artist who he was and whence he came.

28. A whistle from the owner brought him a horse that had been grazing on the common.

29. The stout, weather-beaten forester showed him many signs of joy.

30. The curate gave Tressilian a mournful greeting and laid his book aside.

31. James asked the blacksmith when the shoeing of the pony would be finished.

32. A little old ugly man appeared and asked Wayland what he wanted.

33. At the entrance of Tressilian both started from their musing and bade him welcome.

34. The chamberlain then withdrew, giving them orders that all doors be bolted.

35. "Thou didst not refuse him admittance," said Tracy.

36. The young cavalier was guided to the water side by the Pensioner, who showed him considerable respect.

37. One of the Queen's attendants signaled the wherry to come alongside.

38. In our capital, such are the means of thriftless folly that to give youth gold is to furnish them the means of self-destruction.

39. "My Lord of Sussex," she said, "has taught me how to regard his messages."

40. "Master Raleigh," said the Queen, "wear thy muddy cloak in token of penitence, and here," she added, giving him a jewel of gold, "I give thee this to wear at the collar."

41. Then spoke the courtier whom nature had well taught gallantry.

42. His master, the Earl of Sussex, had the full advantage of the satisfaction which Raleigh had afforded Elizabeth on their first interview.

43. It was no part of the Queen's policy to give either party a decisive triumph.

44. I will do him justice, though I know he bears me ill-will.

45. The courtier did not profit by the opportunity which the Queen offered him.

46. You have given me my lesson and my liberty.

47. Show me the device you have perfected.

48. We will give you no further time for preparation.

49. The child was displeased with himself for having given his mother cause for alarm.

50. The officer caught the rein of the palfrey from the uncertain hold of a young groom and flung him a small piece of money.

51. The band could discover only a single rider, who was well mounted and came after them with a speed which left them no chance of escaping.

A noun or pronoun used as the subject of an infinitive is in the accusative (*objective*) case.

Exercise 9. — *Find subjects of infinitives in the following sentences:*

1. Elizabeth supposed him to be despising his fellow creatures in general.
2. His pride has often led him to be liberal, to assist his tenants, and to relieve the poor.
3. John assured him that whatever she wished him to say should be said.
4. It was after the supper hour, so that they obliged me to make a supper from what was left.
5. The Baron was somewhat mortified, because he did not wish his guest to come in this simple, solitary style.
6. It was impatience which had induced him to spur on sooner than his attendants.
7. The blacksmith lifts his hammer and allows the iron to grow cool.
8. When I was about to leave, the housekeeper and the butler entreated me to take some refreshment.
9. There was strong temptation for the victor to be merciless.
10. They expect savages to show moderation and generosity towards those who have left them in wretchedness.
11. The bravest warrior thinks it to be no disgrace to lurk in silence and take every advantage of his foe.
12. Massasoit allowed the settlers to extend their possessions and to strengthen themselves in the land.
13. King Philip considered the settlers to be mere intruders into the country.
14. It was determined to have the English strike a signal blow that should involve the Indian tribes in a common ruin.
15. I think one way to keep the peasants in good humor would be for the nobility and gentry to pass more time on their estates, mingle more among the country people, and renew the old English games.

16. I saw all Master Simon's companions wait with open mouths for his retorts.

17. Master Simon made the halls ring with merriment, as they played their romping games.

18. The sexton and his companion had been employed on the preparations for the Stratford jubilee, and they remembered Garrick to have been the prime mover of the fête.

19. At the corner are assembled idlers, who have taken their stations there for the purpose of seeing people pass.

20. There was something in his reply that made the Baron's heart fail.

21. The old English games and customs made the peasant love his lord.

22. I had heard Jacques soliloquize beneath his oak and had seen Rosalind adventure through the woodlands.

23. He saw the whole race of his countrymen melt from the face of the earth.

24. Finding the swiftest pursuer close upon his heels, he threw off his blanket and his silver-laced coat, by which his enemies knew him to be Canochet.

25. He preferred to enjoy liberty among the beasts of the forest rather than to force his haughty spirit to submit and live dependent and despised.

26. John Bull is a boon companion if you let him have his humor and talk about himself.

27. The spider has so woven his web that a fly cannot buzz nor a breeze blow without causing him to sally forth wrathfully from his den.

28. When the battle is over he is apt to let his antagonist pocket all that they have been quarreling about.

29. His manor is infested by gangs of gypsies, yet he allows them to drain his larder.

30. He may not be so wonderfully fine a fellow as he thinks himself to be, but he is twice as good as his neighbors think him to be.

31. John dared his neighbor to undertake the herculean task.

32. I awoke suddenly and heard the door open, and soon I felt my couch shake.

33. His father bade John go to the front if his country needed him.

34. Need John sing if the teacher does not make me do it?

35. If the land is worth the price asked for it, let us buy it.

36. The sudden arrival of orders for the regiment to go to the Continent disturbed the Captain's plans.

37. He asked the boy to leave his home and be his companion.

38. On approaching, I found the group to consist of a veteran angler and two rustic disciples.

39. The bystanders told me to go to a small cottage just beyond and there ask the owner to help me.

40. They declared the apparition to be the ghost of a Hessian trooper, whose head had been carried away by a cannon-ball.

41. It behooved Ichabod Crane to keep on good terms with his pupils.

42. He saw his enemy bestride the champing war horse and dash away to the thick of the fight.

43. Baltus Van Tassel loved his daughter, Katrina, better even than his pipe, and let her have her way in everything.

44. Just as he got halfway through the hollow, the girths of the saddle gave way and he felt it slip from under him.

45. "You would know," he said, "to hear those people talk that they had been well bred."

46. His first impulse urged him to conceal his face with the collar of his cloak.

47. This man was qualified by nature to discharge the part in which he found himself to be placed.

48. Let me share this secret with my father; let me end his misery on my unworthy account.

49. The warders were so struck with his rich attire and noble

countenance that they suffered him to approach the ground over which the Queen was to pass.

Nouns used adverbially to show measure are in the accusative (*objective*) case.

Exercise 10. — *In the following sentences find such nouns and state their use:*

1. The ruler is a foot long, an inch wide, and one quarter of an inch thick.
2. The horse trotted a mile in two minutes.
3. They dug a well thirty feet deep.
4. These people lived a long time ago.
5. They came to stay a month and remained a year.
6. The old monument was torn down last year.
7. Independence Day comes the fourth of July and John wishes it would last a month.
8. Some children are always saying, "Wait a minute."
9. On Thursday, we found that we were several leagues nearer the shore.
10. I had now been fifteen days on shore and had been only three times on board the ship.
11. I traveled in Europe three months.
12. If you wish to present a good appearance, you must walk the way the captain walks.
13. Not a word did he speak the entire trip.
14. All the way to New York he anticipated his visit to the navy yard.
15. The boys came to the camp Indian file.
16. In May, Jane will be eighteen years old.
17. She eagerly expressed her surprise at their sudden return home.
18. On coming home, they found that their house had been burglarized.

19. She had been watching him the last hour.
20. They were to dine with the Otises that day and the others were to come that evening.
21. John and Phineas had known each other many years.
22. She thought all the way home of what the lecturer had said.
23. The lesson in elocution will be given next Wednesday at two o'clock.
24. The young noblemen and their sisters preferred walking home.
25. During a journey through the Netherlands, I arrived one evening at a small Flemish village.
26. The group was composed partly of travelers who had arrived some hours before.
27. His anxiety made him feel that he had waited an interminable time.
28. The two aunts had superintended her toilette and quarreled the whole morning about every article of her dress.
29. The late hour when the guests had arrived had left no time for parley.
30. I remained some little while near these relics of antiquity.
31. In the course of a December tour in Yorkshire, I rode a long distance in one of the public coaches.
32. The coachman is particularly important this season, with so many purchases to make.
33. We stopped a few moments to water the horses.
34. That evening we reached a village where I had decided to pass the night.
35. His favorite reading is among the authors who flourished at least two centuries since.
36. I had not been seated many minutes by the comfortable hearth before I found myself one of the family.
37. He forgot that it was two centuries ago that Christmas was frowned upon by the Puritans.
38. More beggars were drawn into the neighborhood that week than the parish officers could get rid of in a year.

39. It did not take us long to rush home when we heard the sound of music.

40. Here Shakespeare may have sat many a time, watching the slowly revolving spit.

41. In the course of my rambles, I met the sexton and accompanied him home.

42. All that long interval, Shakespeare's writings lay in comparative neglect.

43. After following the road three miles, I turned off into a foot-path along the borders of fields and under hedgerows.

44. I pleased myself with the idea that this very hall had been the scene of Shakespeare's examination the morning after his captivity in the lodge.

45. Under the wizard influence of Shakespeare I had been walking all day in complete delusion.

46. Ten thousand honors and blessings on the bard who has beguiled my spirit many a lonely hour.

47. In the courtyard of the Southwark inn, a mysterious traveler alighted one evening.

48. Uncle, let us see what hearty welcome thou wilt give a kinsman who has rolled around the world eighteen years.

49. They disputed their ground inch by inch, fighting with the fury of despair.

50. Not far from this village, perhaps three miles, there is a little valley, one of the quietest places in the whole world.

51. In this by-place of nature, there abode some thirty years since a man named Ichabod Crane.

52. The haunts of the ghost extend to the church, which is no great distance away.

53. There are peculiar quavers in that church, which may be heard even a mile off, and which are said to be legitimately descended from the nose of Ichabod Crane.

54. The whole school was turned loose an hour before the usual time.

55. The schoolmaster had received his quarter's pay a day or two before.

56. An old farmer who went to New York on a visit several years after brought home the intelligence that Ichabod Crane was still alive.

PRONOUNS

The classes of pronouns are *personal*, *relative*, *interrogative*, *demonstrative*, and *indefinite*.

Exercise 11. — *Classify the pronouns in the following sentences and give the syntax of each:*

1. I know in whom I have believed.
2. Upon whom do you put the blame?
3. Whose theme did you read?
4. The flag which stirs our blood is the flag of our native land.
5. Let him that knows speak.
6. The horse, which was a beast of mettle, put himself to his best speed.
7. He turned his head to see by whom he was chased.
8. Such actions as he shows are not commendable.
9. The officer helped her to mount the horse which chance had thus offered.
10. The lad was still visible from the hill up which they were riding.
11. Fate, which at first seemed to promise so fairly, now threatened disaster.
12. He sold such pictures as he could.
13. This is the same kind as John's is.
14. The party that they joined went through Italy.
15. Now that I have told you who they are, tell me who I am.

16. Which is he, Mr. Brown or Mr. White?
17. What kind of house did you buy?
18. I know now whose it is.
19. There was something in this speech that took away all the previous enjoyment.
20. This is the malt that lay in the house that Jack built.
21. That *that* that you gave the syntax of is not the *that* that I asked for.
22. All are needed by each.
23. Neither is good enough for my purpose, though my father believed that either could be used.
24. None but the brave deserve the fair.
25. Few, if any, believed that he was justified in his action.
26. That is the finest specimen in the collection, though these on this shelf are excellent.
27. Each is a clear solution and both are correct.
28. In the entire barrel of apples a few were good, most were ordinary, but none were really bad.
29. "When shall we reach Kenilworth?" said the Countess, with an agitation which she attempted to conceal.
30. We that have horses may get to Warwick to-night.
31. Who is it that will vouch for me?
32. Her sister offered her the advice which she had been ashamed to ask for.
33. The kitten seemed to know what child would be good to animals.
34. As he spoke they approached a strong tower at the extremity of the long bridge which I mentioned.
35. Each thinks that his opinion is correct.
36. The gigantic porter who waited at the gate owed none of his terrors to fictitious means.
37. He reduced what he had to say to twenty-five words.
38. The side of the Castle of Kenilworth which will be safest for us will be the outside, from which we can fastest fly away.

39. Those laugh at fear who have never felt its sting.
40. The blaze of light fell upon the principal group, of which the Queen herself was the central figure.
41. Leicester, who glittered with jewels and cloth of gold, rode on her Majesty's right hand.
42. Instead of a whistle she heard the peculiar blast of a bugle-horn, such as her father used to sound on the fall of a stag.
43. He uses the same colors as you do.
44. Who that has seen Irving play Shylock can ever forget it?
45. A verb that is usually intransitive sometimes takes an object whose meaning is allied to its own.
46. The general whose men were in this battle was very proud of their bravery.
47. What is the rule which will explain the difficulty which I have got into?
48. That which has been done can be done.
49. Pay attention to that which will help you.
50. None of what I have, do I owe to you.
51. All that remained was given to the poor.
52. That which remained was sold for the benefit of the church.
53. They distributed what funds they had raised.
54. Of what do you accuse the man before whom you stand?
55. I saw him myself.
56. I myself should not know what to do if I were to be separated from my guide.
57. He himself told me that the story was true, though the trouble involved himself also.

Case

The pronouns *I, we, thou, you, he, she, it, they*, and *who* are the only pronouns that are inflected for case.

The pronouns ending in *self* are used only reflexively or for emphasis.

Exercise 12. — *Fill the blank spaces with the proper form of the pronoun:*

I

he, him, himself

1. The uncle gave the sled to — and John.
2. He denied the act, though he — had told me that he did it.
3. John can translate as fast as —.
4. — having gone away, they did not try to reach him.
5. Every one was invited but Mary and —.
6. Please pass the candy to — and me.
7. What were you and — planning to do?
8. Nobody but — saw the act.
9. The trouble lies between — and John.
10. They said that it was — who did it.
11. As soon as they saw the shadow they knew it to be —.
12. — whom she had trusted now proved false.
13. — whom she had trusted she now found to be false.
14. The window was broken by either — or his brother.
15. It was either — or his brother who broke the window.
16. Let — that thinketh he standeth take heed lest he fall.
17. Can't you tell the difference between — and his friend?
18. The boy stood on the burning deck,
Whence all but — had fled.
19. Boys like — are not good helpers.
20. Was it — that did it?
21. If any one is to blame I know it will be —.
22. He is the one to blame, I think; in fact, I know it to be —.
23. I mean Noah Webster, — that wrote the dictionary.
24. Charles Robinson, — that won the prize, has gone West.

II

I, me, myself

1. The guilt lies between you and —.
2. She guessed that the joker was —.
3. She knew the writer to be —.
4. Please send Carrie and — on the errand.
5. The walk will give pleasure to both Carrie and —.
6. Divide the prize equally between my brother and —.
7. He broke the window, I saw him —.
8. I — am at fault for hurting —.
9. Three girls and — went for a long walk.
10. Who spoke? —.
11. Open the door, it's —.
12. Was it — that you heard talking?
13. Mother told you and — to go, and said that you and —
might stay.
14. The presents were for the day pupils, — included.
15. He is three years older than —.
16. If you were — would you be responsible for the success
of the scheme?
17. Did you think it was — who wrote the paper?
18. Should you ever think it to be —?
19. Should you ever think it were —?
20. Who was that person standing near you and —?

III

who, whom

1. I do not know — I mean to choose.
2. That man is an officer — I know is trustworthy.
3. That man is an officer — I know to be trustworthy.
4. — is he inquiring for?
5. — does he want?

6. — is it that he wants?
 7. — shall you give the prize to?
 8. — shall you select?
 9. — do you think they will choose?
 10. — do they think that I am?
 11. — do the officers think me to be?
 12. Can you tell now — they will employ?
 13. Can you tell now — they think will be able to do the work?
 14. I know a girl — I am very sure will be a good secretary.
 15. — do you suppose it could be?
 16. — do you suppose it to be?
 17. — do you expect me to call upon?
 18. — do you think will expect me to call?
 19. How do I know — to depend upon?
 20. I have a friend — I believe is most sincere, one — I prize most highly.
-

A pronoun must agree with its antecedent in gender, person, and number.

Exercise 13. — *Fill the blanks with the proper pronouns:*

1. I wish every pupil to take — book home this noon.
2. Each one must try to find out — duty.
3. Every book on the shelf was in — place.
4. The hen gathered — brood under — wing so that the cat on — marauding expedition could not catch —.
5. No one can recall — spoken word.
6. Neither John nor James could remember — lesson.
7. Each child had — own plan for the entertainment.
8. The jury returned — verdict.
9. The jury having been in session all night (was, were) ready for — breakfast.
10. Each one must look out for —.

11. Both of the boys were at fault, but neither would admit — wrongdoing.
12. Watch the class talking over — class officers.
13. The United States will give — decision next month.
14. Every person should acknowledge — gifts.
15. Let all pupils take — places on this side of the room.
16. See that every boy takes — proper place.
17. Let no one deceive — (self, selves).
18. In the pending trouble England must look out for —.
19. Will either of you boys give up — chance to John?
20. Many a veteran will be glad to tell — experience in the war.
21. The dog was limping about with one of — hind legs broken.
22. The baby is sleeping in — cradle.
23. The group all related — experiences.
24. Each of the group related — experiences.
25. Every man, woman, and child did — best to keep quiet.
26. The committee will now give — report.
27. The Senate will adjourn — fortieth session to-morrow.
28. If no one wishes to do — writing now, I shall expect each one to finish — work to-morrow.
29. Each of the boys (has, have) — faults.
30. Let some one that knows how to do the example show — solution.
31. Let nobody try to excuse — (self, selves).

VERBS

The principal parts of a verb are the *present tense*, the *past tense*, the *present participle*, and the *past participle*. The past tense and the past participle of most irregular verbs are not interchangeable.

Exercise 14. — *Change the italicized verbs in the following sentences to the past tense, the present perfect (perfect) tense, and the past perfect (pluperfect tense):*

1. The earthquake *shakes* the houses.
2. He *strides* along the street.
3. The cat *lies* on the rug.
4. I now *lay* the stick beside you.
5. I *sit* in this seat.
6. They *set* the table every day.
7. The smith *shoes* the horses.
8. He *slays* the dragons in his path.
9. We *thrive* in this climate.
10. The tiger *springs* upon his prey.
11. The picture *hangs* in the gallery.
12. Mr. Brown *sells* his coal fast this winter.
13. Spring *brings* the birds again.
14. During the warm weather, many people *drink* spring water.
15. The children *rise* to speak to him.
16. The bee *flies* straight to its hive.
17. The river *flows* east and then south.
18. The rowers steadily *ply* their oars.
19. The almanac *tells* many useful facts.
20. When winter *comes* the skaters rejoice.
21. Where *dweldest* thou?
22. Theophilus Thistle *thrust* a thistle through the thick of his thumb.
23. Pipes frequently *burst* in very cold weather.
24. He very frequently *loses* the place in the reading lesson.
25. You *break* the cover when you bend it like that.
26. He *breaks* the colt to the harness, for he *drives* him every day.
27. You *lose* your hold on the horse when you *ride* that way.
28. The line *becomes* straight as it *sinks* into the water.

29. If you *bite* as hard as you *choose* you *make* no impression upon it.

30. When school *begins* the children *run* up to the piano and *sing*; then they *make* the gifts, which later they *give* to their parents.

31. John *wears* a pleasant expression all day.

32. He *bears* his pain bravely.

33. The song-sparrow *bids* me good-morning.

34. Most of the crowd *bid* too much for those trinkets.

35. We *tear* down the old and *make* way for the new.

36. They *hear* my plea, but they *deal* unfairly with me.

37. They *tell* every secret entrusted to them.

38. The girls *try* to please their mother.

39. When the tales are done, they *creep* to bed and *sleep* and *dream* of Santa Claus.

40. They *leave* by the early train.

41. Pharaoh finally *lets* the Egyptians go.

42. The sharp grass *cuts* their fingers.

43. David then *slings* his stone and *smites* Goliath.

44. *Sendest* thou good tidings?

45. I *beseech* you, royal master, for this privilege.

46. The older children *teach* the younger.

47. The society *seeks* to better the condition of the poor.

48. You *freight* your boats too heavily.

49. If you *buy* your goods at that shop, you *get* the worth of your money.

50. When you *deal* unfairly with me, you *take* away my chances of winning.

51. You *know* that when you *catch* that kind of ball you *have* to move quickly.

52. The bird *swings* and *sings*, for he *feels* the breath of spring.

53. His heart *bleeds* because of his friend's treachery.

54. The mother bird *feeds* her young.

55. The guide *leads* us to the right camp.
56. The candles *light* the room sufficiently.
57. The unkind word *hurts* him, but he *forgives* and *forgets*.
58. Each year some careless swimmer *drowns* in the lake.
59. They *cast* their nets rapidly and *throw* their whole hearts into the sport.
60. The fish *dive* and *leap* as they *fight* for their liberty.
61. The trout *hides* in the dark pool.
62. John *shuts* the window too noisily.
63. If thoughtless persons *spit* in the street cars, they are liable to arrest.
64. I *bet* he won't come.
65. He *reads* the first chapter.
66. The prodigal *arises* and *goes* to his father.
67. The chorus of bird voices *wakes* me very early.
68. The baby *awakes* at a most inconvenient hour.
69. The ice *splits* when they try to cut it.
70. They *bend* all their strength to the task.
71. In his vision the old man *sees* his childhood home.
- 72.] They *speak* when they are spoken to.
73. Those men *eat* the bread of idleness.
74. When the debate is finished the class *discuss* it.
75. That boy's actions *disgust* his comrades.
76. Whenever that man *does* my work, I *know* it will be well done.
77. I *shrink* from the attempt, for I *swim* very little.
78. The careless boy *forgets* his plants and they nearly *freeze*.
79. When he *swears*, he *falls* in the estimation of his friends.
80. If he *writes* my theme for me, I *steal* my work.
81. The telephone *rings* too often for my comfort.

Exercise 15. — *Fill the blanks in the following sentences with the proper form of the verbs indicated:*

lie, lay

1. I came into the room to — down, but found the new gowns — all over the couch, so that I finally — down upon the floor.
2. If you — the whip where it has always — you will be likely to find it — there now.
3. Where has he — that book? I left it — on the window sill where it usually —.
4. The play of "Macbeth" is — in Scotland.
5. The scenes of "Macbeth" — in Scotland.
6. Shakespeare — the scenes of "Macbeth" in Scotland.
7. Where have you — your story? Do you think your readers will like it — there?
8. I have been — down an hour.
9. I have — here so long that I am stiff.
10. Don't you think you had better — quiet here a little longer?
11. He was so worn out by his tramp that he had to — down. He threw himself upon the haystack and — there two hours. When he realized that he had been — there so long he hurriedly began to — out the route for the evening, for it — with him to make all arrangements for the others.

sit, set

12. — the hen on her nest and if she won't — there I will come to your assistance.
13. At this time of the year, the sun — late.
14. When you have — the table, — at this end and serve. Serve first those who are — on this side.
15. In the old-fashioned — room there is a large haircloth sofa.
16. They have — in one place all the evening.

17. I had to — up all night and I was so afraid that I should fall asleep that I — the alarm.

18. Have you ever — for hours and watched the surf?

19. — down; don't be in a hurry.

eat

20. When you have — your dinner come to the office.

21. He — his meals so rapidly that his food did not digest.

22. Has he —?

slay

23. Sampson — the Philistines.

24. How many did he —?

25. How many has he —?

burst

26. Did you say that the water pipes had —?

27. Yesterday the dog — his chain.

flee, fly

28. The wicked — when no man pursueth.

29. The thief left everything and — to Canada.

30. He — as swiftly as a bird.

31. His riches have taken wings and — away.

get

32. The child told me that he had — the knife from a playmate.

33. I have — over my difficulty now.

ride

34. He is — by that idea.

35. Have you ever — in a submarine boat?

36. By next Tuesday I shall have — in that car five times.

drink

37. He has — deep of the pleasures of life.

38. They — in the cool air.

39. Every drop of the water was —.

choose

40. Whom have they — for chairman?
41. Was the chairman — unanimously?
42. From the entire number they — five.

swim

43. Has that boy ever — before?
44. John — the entire distance.
45. After they had — one quarter of a mile they gave up the contest.

bid

46. The teacher — him stand.
47. When he was — he went to the office.
48. I — three dollars to start the rivalry.
49. After I had — seventy-five cents I stopped —.

run

50. The officer — the criminal down.
51. After having — all the way to the fire I found it was out.
52. The morning I — the engine, it did not — well, though I had — it several times before.

lead

53. The shepherd — his flock to the fold.
54. Has he ever — the meeting before?

hurt

55. Oh dear, that must have — him!
56. Where are you —?
57. I have shot mine arrow o'er my house and — mine enemy.

smile

58. With a sword he — his opponent.
59. Famine has — the land.
60. Did he — his foe?

drown

61. I shall be —, no one is here to help!
62. Was he — at the time of the accident?

do

63. John — that work yesterday.
64. Now that it is — are you glad he — it?

discuss, disgust

65. His coarse actions — me.
66. We — his speech until we decided that it had been — long enough.

fall

67. After having — twenty feet, the parachute opened.
68. The cat had — from the roof, but it — on its feet.

awake, wake

69. When you —, will you — me, for after I have — late for several mornings I always have to have some one — me.

beseech

70. The courtier — the king for three days. Then he said, "I have — him long enough, I will — him no further."

freeze

71. It is zero weather, I am almost —.
72. The pond — over last night; is it still —?

let, leave

73. — go of my hand.
74. I will — you do my work.
75. Ask the conductor to — me out at Ninth Street.
76. Will your mother — you go?

lose, loose

77. — the dog and let him go, never mind if you do — him; he won't be — a great while, for he always comes back sooner or later.

78. Have you — the chain? Be careful that you do not — it.

Exercise 16. — *In the following sentences change the transitive active verbs to the passive voice and the passive verbs to the active voice:*

1. The wind destroyed the trees by the brook.
2. During the later part of the time, he served the colony as governor.
3. The first printing press of America had been set up at Cambridge under Harvard control.
4. Laziness travels so slowly that poverty soon overtakes him.
5. A small leak will sink a great ship.
6. A rolling stone gathers no moss.
7. Silks and satins put out the kitchen fire.
8. Franklin's electrical experiments made him honored across the sea.
9. Ethan Allen proved his courage at Ticonderoga.
10. Lowell made June dear to New England.
11. The boy nearly set the house afire by the sparks that dropped from his steam engine.
12. When the evening came, the parlor presented a festive appearance.
13. One end of the room was curtained off with red drapery; and real footlights, with tin shades, gave a theatrical air to the little stage.
14. The boys cleared the room like magic and the promised supper to the actors was served in generous fashion.
15. The death of Charles placed his brother James upon the throne.
16. Monmouth, for a time, found brighter fortune.
17. The wife of one of the regicides was sent to the block for harboring a rebel.

18. The course which James intended to follow in England was shown by the course he was following in the sister kingdoms.

19. William's coming had been unexpected in the West, and no great landowner joined his forces.

20. Bitter experience had taught England the need of restoring to Parliament its absolute power over taxation.

21. London and the bigger towns were crowded with coffee-houses.

22. The preaching of Whitfield stirred a passionate hatred in his opponents.

23. He told the tale of his torture by the Spaniards.

24. William Pitt loved England with an intense and personal love.

25. At last, Wolfe's resolution was made and the army followed his command to go to the base of the plains of Abraham.

26. No efforts could draw Montcalm from the long line of inaccessible cliffs which border the river.

27. Wolfe headed a charge which broke the French line, but a ball pierced his breast in the moment of victory.

28. The capture of Montreal put an end to the dream of a French empire in America.

29. He had to make a halt every other moment, for the stones weighed him down most heavily.

30. The queen told her beautiful daughter that she had been promised in marriage to the king's son.

31. When the dwarf reached the castle gates, he found that they were locked.

32. In the hand of Pandora had been placed by the gods a casket which she was forbidden to open.

33. Prometheus stole fire from heaven and gave it to man.

34. Prometheus was chained by the order of Olympian Jove to a rock on Mount Caucasus.

35. The gate of clouds that gave entrance to Mount Olympus was kept by the Hours or Seasons.

36. Baucis and Philemon received their unknown guests with the most generous hospitality.

37. Arachne dared Minerva to excel her in weaving a beautiful web.

38. When Arachne had finished her web, Minerva punished her by changing her into a spider.

39. Pan compared his music with that of Apollo and dared to challenge him to a trial of skill on the lyre.

40. Jupiter gave Endymion everlasting sleep.

41. Pluto seized Proserpine and carried her to the realm of the shades.

42. The gods and goddesses took sides with the Greeks and the Trojans in the Trojan war.

43. The body of Hector was dragged to and fro before the city of Troy.

44. For ten days the people mourned the brave Hector.

45. Thetis held Achilles by the heel when she dipped him in the river Styx, to make him immortal.

46. Ajax and Ulysses contended for the armor of Achilles.

47. The great wooden horse was built by the Greeks to deceive the Trojans.

48. Polyphemus moved away the rock from the door of the cave, drove out his flocks, and, after he had gone out, carefully replaced the barrier.

In using the auxiliary verbs *may*, *might*, *can*, *could*, errors are frequently made. *May* and *might* express possibility and permission; *can* and *could* express ability.

Exercise 17. — *Fill the blanks in the following sentences with the proper auxiliary.*

1. If I call for him, — he go with me?
2. I am not very strong; do you think I — lift it?
3. — I try again now?

4. We have not understood the review work, — we grasp the advance?
5. I have eaten five slices of cake; do you suppose I — swallow another mouthful?
6. If you have been faithful in your work, you — probably win.
7. — I take this to my room?
8. I have not used my arm for so long a time that I am afraid I — not straighten it.
9. — I ask you to pass me the ruler?
10. My teacher says I — have the back seat.
11. Julia says that her mother told her she — be dismissed at ten o'clock.
12. I — do that trick if I tried.
13. — that dreadful news be true? When I heard it I felt that I — not believe it.
14. I — go and if you please you — go with me.

Exercise 18. — *If possible, fill the blanks correctly from the following contractions: isn't, aren't, don't, doesn't. Ain't is a vulgarity and aren't can not be used with the pronoun I:*

1. You have grown so fast, it — seem possible that you are only twelve.
2. — he look well today?
3. That play — count; it — fair.
4. — you glad that winter has come?
5. We are the officers of this club; — I look like it, and — he too?
6. — I not to be with you today?
7. — he pleased with his gifts?
8. Mary says that she — care if her sister does overtake her.
9. I — know the answer and he — either.
10. — he certain to do what his father — want him to do?
11. — it seem odd that it should be so cold in June?

Use of Shall and Will

Shall in the first person and *will* in the second and third persons denote mere futurity.

Will in the first person and *shall* in the second and third denote volition.

Similar statements are true of *should* and *would*.

In asking questions *shall* must always be used with a subject in the first person. In the second and third persons we use *shall* or *will* according to the answers that we expect. If we expect the answer *shall*, we use *shall* in asking the question. When we expect the answer *will*, we use *will* in asking the question.

The proper use of *shall*, *will*, *should*, and *would*, in indirect discourse, may be determined by turning the sentence into the direct discourse and choosing the proper word according to the rule.

With all three persons *would* is used to express a wish. *Would* is also used without regard to future time, to denote that an action is customary.

Should is used with all three persons in conditional clauses. It is also sometimes used in its original sense of *ought*.

Exercise 19. — *Use the proper auxiliary (shall, will) in the blanks in the following sentences:*

1. I have decided that I — not go if it rains.
2. — you be able to come for me?
3. I am determined that he — not have the dog.
4. I promise you that you — have the position.
5. — we wait for you to call for us?
6. — I set the table?

7. My father tells me that he — be obliged to reduce my allowance.

8. I think I — probably take the next steamer to Cuba.

9. — you not promise to come to say good-by to me?

10. What — he do if he loses his position?

11. What — we do if the train is late?

12. — you be glad to have summer come?

13. — there be room for us on the platform?

14. — we find room for us on the platform?

15. Those who come last — have to go, but we — probably be allowed to stay.

16. During the examinations, those taking the tests — neither ask nor answer any questions regarding them.

17. When — we arrive at Omaha and — anybody meet us there?

18. I am so slow that I — never learn how to play the game.

19. Ralph says that he — be glad when school begins.

20. — you come to my reception next Thursday?

21. — I take the next sentence too?

22. When — we meet again?

23. He has resolved that he — stand by his convictions.

24. I know that we — have to hurry if we wish to have good seats.

25. — you be disappointed if you lose the prize?

26. The prisoner says that he — be glad to have his sentence given.

27. If we call for you at eight, — you be ready?

28. Knowing my own resources, I — not pledge myself to give anything. — you?

29. — I add your name to the list?

30. I want your support in this crisis, — you give it to me?

31. My father tells me that I — probably grow much taller during the next year.

32. When — all this wrangling cease?

33. He says that it is doubtful whether he — be able to go.
34. — I ring for the maid?
35. — the maid attend to this or — I?
36. The king's pledge was "I — protect my subjects; they — never call upon me in vain."
37. When do you think you — be ready?
38. Do you think that I — like this story?
39. — I ever learn how to use *shall* and *will* correctly? — you?
40. We expect that we — have to move to Chicago.
41. — you be sorry to have us leave Boston?
42. — you come to see us in our new home?
43. We need one more on our committee; — you serve?
44. — you object to acting as chairman?
45. The sheep — stray and the shepherd — have to watch them.
46. — the sheep know the shepherd when he calls them?
47. I have done wrong and I — take my punishment as gracefully as possible.
48. When I have walked ten miles, I — be hungry.
49. When I have helped him, — he thank me, do you suppose?
50. Is it your wish that he — have all authority in the matter?
51. Let him sleep as long as he —.
52. "The work has gone too slowly to-day; therefore we — all stay until we have finished the assignment," said the teacher.

Exercise 20. — *Fill the blanks in the following sentences with should or would:*

1. If I had liked that kind of paper, I — have taken all of it.
2. I — have been sorry to stay at home on the picnic day.
3. You could not lift that weight; it — be too great a strain.
4. What — we do if we — be lost in these woods?

5. I — not do anything he asked me to, even if it were to save myself considerable trouble.
6. I had decided that I — help you.
7. Charles says that he — not expect to write well if he held his pen in that way.
8. Do unto others as you — be done by.
9. If you had asked the question, I had determined that I — tell the truth.
10. I — be very glad to take his place as chairman to-night and I certainly — if I could.
11. If you will let me do this for you, I — be very glad.
12. How — we understand this if we had not been taught?
13. What — be our aim in this work?
14. If he — offer to give the book to you, you — be ungrateful to refuse it.
15. He promised that his offense — not occur again.
16. Mr. Crane told me that he — probably be in New York during the week and that he — certainly take charge of the case.
17. — you expect that he — be lazy?
18. Did you decide that you — accept my offer?
19. If one of the lions — escape, what — I do?
20. For fear lest it — prove to be a failure I — decide that I — not attempt it.
21. Her uncle gave his judgment that she — never have a penny of his fortune.
22. The servant had made up his mind that he — find his master.
23. — you think that he — be chronically behind time?
24. If he — be on time every morning the entire school — be amazed.
25. The teacher said that he — omit the review, but, lest they — forget it, he — return to it in a day or two.
26. We were told that we — remember the preamble to the Declaration of Independence.

27. I — not think you — give up in sight of the goal.
28. I did not doubt for a moment that they — try to frustrate my plans.
29. What — that man's life be if he — use some labor-saving machinery!
30. — you think the canal could be built in a year?
31. We vowed that we — never subscribe for that paper again.

Tense

Principal verbs referring to the same time should be in the same tense.

The tenses of verbs in dependent clauses depend upon the tenses of the principal clauses, — *but*

Present facts and unchangeable truths often take the present tense.

Exercise 21. — *In the following exercise fill the blanks with the proper italicized form:*

1. When the bell rang we all (run, ran) into the house.
2. I (knew, have known) that since I can remember.
3. I was glad (to do, to have done) it for you.
4. I intended (to go, to have gone) yesterday.
5. It (had been, was) three days ago that I sent it.
6. It (is, has been) years since I have seen him.
7. Those questions were enough (to daunt, to have daunted) any one.
8. I hoped (to complete, to have completed) my work before I had to leave the city.
9. I realized that it was a more difficult task than I expected it (to be, to have been).
10. I am not surprised that he thought it his duty (to support, to have supported) the movement.

11. Six months ago Mr. Brown thought it his duty (to support, to have supported) the new movement.

12. I have warned him so that he (may, might) be ready for the crisis.

13. The officer arrested him so that he (may, might) have a chance to tell his story to the judge.

14. Where did you say the new City Hall (is, was)?

15. Homer is said (to be, to have been) blind.

16. If you would do as I direct, you (will, would) not be in error.

17. Dear Mrs. Brown,— I regret that I (am, shall not be) able to accept your kind invitation.

18. How long a time (is it, has it been) since you have seen your mother?

19. He said that these machines we are looking at (are, were) heavier than air.

20. The optician said that facing the light in this way (impairs, impaired) the sight.

21. By the time I get home I (shall be, shall have been) frozen.

22. At this time next month I (shall be, shall have been) studying Latin a year.

23. His actions were such that he could not expect (to be, to have been) acquitted.

24. I should have thought he would have known that the combination always (makes, made) trouble.

25. Under these conditions it would be better (to notify, to have notified) him of your intention.

26. He didn't get on quite so fast as he wished (to have gone, to go).

27. Emerson said that a gentleman (is, was) never noisy and that a lady (is, was) always serene.

28. The first he knew when he arrived at the office his employer (discharges, discharged) him.

29. Miss Smith,— Please excuse John's (being, having been) absent yesterday.

30. Will Miss Brown please excuse John's (being, having been) absent this hour; I was obliged to send for him.

31. I should be happy if you (will, would) spend your vacation at my country house.

32. I knew that his parents expected him (to go, to have gone) with you.

33. A dramatic incident occurred when he found himself about (to take, to have taken) another step, although there was nothing but space to step into.

34. The agent writes me that Mr. Jones (has, had) become bankrupt and that all his goods (are, were) (to be, to have been) sold at auction.

Agreement of Verb with Subject

The person and number of a verb are determined by the subject.

Two singular subjects connected by *and* demand a plural verb, except when such subjects are preceded by *each*, *every*, etc., or when they should be considered as a compound subject expressing but a single idea.

Two singular subjects connected by *or* or *nor* demand a singular verb.

When a verb has two or more subjects differing in person or number it agrees with the nearest subject, although in such sentences it is probably better to recast, giving each subject its proper verb, expressed or understood.

When a sentence begins with the word *there* used as an expletive (or apparent subject), the verb agrees with the real subject.

Collective nouns take sometimes a singular and sometimes a plural verb, the form of the verb depending upon whether or not the collection is considered as a unit.

Exercise 22. — *Fill the blanks in the following exercise with the proper italicized form:*

1. There (was, were) five who had the right answer.
2. Three quarters of the road (is, are) well paved.
3. Two weeks (is, are) all the vacation he has.
4. Nobody but the members of the class (was, were) allowed the privilege.
5. Bacon's "Essays" (is, are) dry reading.
6. Shakespeare's "Merry Wives of Windsor" (is, are) not often played.
7. We ask that the jury (gives, give) (its, their) verdict today.
8. See, the jury (is, are) yawning.
9. (Is, are) neither of you right?
10. If either of you (give, gives) the prize let it be John.
11. Six lengths of the coping (has, have) been put in place.
12. Seven-eighths (is, are) forty-nine dollars.
13. The officer, as well as the privates, (work, works) hard.
14. Neither time nor tide (wait, waits) for any man.
15. Time and tide (waits, wait) for no man.
16. Each plate and glass (was, were) in (its, their) place.
17. Every one of us (need, needs) to develop a sense of responsibility to (his, their) city.
18. I have examined the list and none of the boys (stands, stand) well.
19. If any of you (is, are) at liberty I will let him help me.
20. *Lorna Doone* is one of the most interesting books that (appears, appear) in the reading list.
21. The Municipal Market question is one of the most important questions that (is, are) arising.
22. His ten minutes (is, are) now gone.
23. In the rear of the house (is, are) a settee and two garden chairs.
24. The memoranda (was, were) correct.

25. No one except the teachers (has, have) acknowledged the invitation.

26. The graduating class (is, are) having (its, their) reception in the school hall.

27. The Dramatic Club (invite, invites) you to join (its, their) membership.

28. Clark College (has, have) (its, their) decennial anniversary today.

29. If you knew your multiplication tables you would know that eleven times twelve (is, are) — (?)

30. What state of mind (is, are) the household in as hour after hour (pass, passes) and no blackberries come?

31. James is not the only one that (has, have) won a prize.

32. James is not the only one of the boys that (has, have) won a prize.

33. There (was, were) the data before him.

34. One of the cherubim (was, were) acting as guard.

35. One of the cherubim that (is, are) acting as guard (seem, seems) to have lost his halo.

36. The tumult and the shouting (die, dies).

37. The long and the short of it all (is, are) just this.

38. Many a man (has, have) met his Waterloo in doing that work.

39. Neither he nor you (present tense of *be*) right.

40. Either he or I (present tense of *be*) going.

41. Anybody among those men (is, are) invited to accept my offer.

42. There (is, are) two propositions that are particularly difficult.

43. A summer in Ireland, among the wonderful mountains and beautiful lakes, (afford, affords) delight for a lifetime.

44. His was one of those oratorical speeches that (remind, reminds) you of old-fashioned Fourth of July orations.

45. The captain, with all his men, (was, were) lost.

46. Physics (was, were) perplexing.

47. Year after year (brings, bring) added blessings.
 48. Each week and each day (is, are) filled to the brim with demands.
 49. Not one of the class but you (have, has) been told.
 50. The year and month (do, does) not matter.
 51. Two hundred more (is, are) all I want.
 52. I am a man that (love, loves) his friends.
 53. I am one of those men that (is, are) stanch to his friends.
 54. Neither he nor any one else (has, have) the right to go into that room.
 55. There (is, are) both pen and ink on the table.
 56. One of the men that (work, works) on the roof fell this morning.
 57. Each of these toys (belong, belongs) to you all.
 58. Not one in ten of the examples (is, are) right.
 59. Neither the beginning nor the end (was, were) satisfactory.
 60. "In Memoriam" was one of the poems that (was, were) hard to read.
-

The gerund is a form of the verb used like a noun. A noun or pronoun used before a gerund should be in the possessive case.

Care should be used to see that the proper form of the principal verb is used with the different auxiliaries.

Exercise 23. — *Supply the proper form in the following blanks:*

1. Please excuse (my, me) not coming to the office today.
2. (His, he) having gone to war was no excuse.
3. (John, John's) coming is anticipated by every one in the family.
4. Of course you haven't forgotten (me, my) speaking to you about the matter.

5. We are all proud of my (sister, sister's) playing.
6. Where is the advantage in (you, your) doing it now?
7. You may count on (my, me) standing by you to the end.
8. The very fact of the (boy, boy's) confession calls for charity on your part.
9. (He, his) being class orator was an honor for him.
10. Our teacher said that he must insist upon (our, us) being accurate.
11. (He, his) having failed in mathematics prevented (his, him) being chosen as class president.
12. What are the chances of this (picture, picture's) getting into the country free of duty?
13. What do you think of (us, our) having bought a house?

Correct the following sentences so that the auxiliaries will agree with the principal verb:

14. He never has and never will do his work properly.
15. If you never have I hope you never will meet such disappointment.
16. The office is one that always has and always will be given to the senior class.
17. We were sorry that they should, as they have, elected him to that office.
18. He told me that he had not and should not hear from his father before Saturday.

Exercise 24.— *In the following exercise put into sentences the verb forms required:*

lie, to recline

1. Indicative, past-perfect, third, singular.
2. Indicative, present, third, singular, interrogative.
3. Indicative, future, third, singular, indicating volition.

4. Make the above form interrogative.
5. Indicative, past, first, plural.
6. Indicative, future, third, singular, progressive.
7. Indicative, present-perfect, third, singular.

lay, to place

8. Indicative, present-perfect, third, singular.
9. Indicative, past, passive, third, singular, neuter.
10. Indicative, third, plural, present-perfect, passive.
11. Indicative, future, passive, third, plural, interrogative.

sit

12. Indicative, present-perfect, first, singular.
13. Indicative, present-perfect, third, singular, interrogative.
14. Indicative, future, second, plural, interrogative, indicating volition.

drink

15. Indicative, past-perfect, third, singular, neuter, passive.
16. Indicative, past-perfect, first, singular.
17. Potential, present-perfect, first, plural.
18. Subjunctive, past, passive, third, singular, neuter.
19. Subjunctive, present-perfect, passive, third, singular, neuter.
20. Indicative, future, third, singular, indicating volition.
21. Indicative, past, first, singular, interrogative.
22. Potential, present, third, singular, interrogative.
23. Potential, present-perfect, passive, third, singular, neuter.
24. Potential, present, first, singular, interrogative, indicating necessity.

ADJECTIVES AND ADVERBS

It is easy to distinguish between adjectives and adverbs by determining what they modify. If a word modifies a noun or pronoun it is an adjective. An adverb modifies a verb, an adjective, or another adverb.

Exercise 25. — *In the following sentences fill the blanks with the correct italicized form:*

1. That iron weighs (*heavy, heavily*).
2. Those roses smell too (*sweet, sweetly*).
3. Doesn't John look (*good, well*)?
4. The sea looks (*beautiful, beautifully*) in the moonlight.
5. Isn't his writing done (*good, well*)?
6. His work is (*most, almost*) done.
7. I go to my uncle's house (*most, almost*) every day.
8. I have been sick, but I am feeling (*some, somewhat*) better this morning.
9. I liked that story (*some, somewhat*), but not so (*good, well*) as "Lorna Doone."
10. He looks (*some, somewhat*) like his father.
11. The lark sings (*sweet, sweetly*).
12. (*This, these*) kind of apples I like best.
13. I don't like (*that, those*) sort of (collars, collar).
14. Don't buy (*that, those*) kind of (shoes, shoe).
15. This looks quite (*different, differently*) from what I expected.
16. (*Sure, surely*) you can do it if you try.
17. Are you going? Yes, (*sure, surely*).
18. (*First, firstly*) you must find what *x* equals.
19. Go (*slow, slowly*) in this work.
20. Mary looks (*bad, badly*) this morning.
21. It came out (*good, well*) after all.
22. I don't know why he blames me; I did it (*good, well*) enough for anybody.
23. I believe we are mistaken in our opinion of John; he looks (*bad, badly*), but he doesn't talk or act (*bad, badly*).
24. The director looked (*terrible, terribly*) frightened.
25. Her mother was (*real, really*) angry with her.
26. She wore (*real, really*) lace.

27. That girl looks (*good, well*) in whatever she wears and she has (*real, really*) good manners.
28. (*Most, almost*) all in the hall enjoyed the pictures.
29. You must speak (*distinct, distinctly*) if you wish us to hear you.
30. He looks as though he felt (*proud, proudly*).
31. That boy appears (*well, good*) on all occasions.
32. Doesn't this candy taste (*delicious, deliciously*)?
33. Go into the next room (*quickly, quick*).
34. He looked (*cold, coldly*), (*severe, severely*).
35. Are you speaking (*serious, seriously*)?
36. "You behave very (*good, well*)," said the officer.
37. How (*green, greenly*) the grass looks this morning.
38. He watched the lion moving (*swift, swiftly*) away.
39. She looked (*violently, violent*).
40. The box is about (*that, so*) long and (*that, so*) wide.
41. I did not expect to stay (*that, so*) long.

Comparison of Adjectives

The comparative degree of the adjective indicates that two objects are compared.

The superlative degree of the adjective indicates that three or more objects are compared.

Exercise 26. — *Correct the errors in the following sentences:*

1. I enjoyed Alkmaar the best of all other places in Holland.
2. London is larger than any city in Europe.
3. John is the tallest of any in the room.
4. Pikes Peak is the highest of all other mountains that I visited.
5. Every one knows that he is the best of any in arithmetic.
6. This trip will be better than all trips.

7. Frank Lewis is a better runner than any in the school.
 8. This lake is prettier than any in the county.
 9. Robert has fewer tasks than any one in his family.
 10. Who was the wisest of any man?
-

A predicate adjective is one that modifies a noun or pronoun by the help of a verb.

Exercise 27. — *In the following sentences find the predicate adjectives and tell what they modify:*

1. Sir Pryor, wherever I have traveled I have found myself safe.
2. My native country was full of promise; Europe was rich in the treasures of age.
3. The old gentleman was really attentive to the service.
4. The church was surrounded with yew trees which seemed old as itself.
5. The place was humble, but looked neat.
6. The robbers were particularly numerous.
7. A friar who was famous for his skill was summoned from a neighboring convent.
8. His heart was heavy and his head perplexed.
9. His conversation with the bride became more earnest and mysterious.
10. The interior of the church was venerable, but simple.
11. The Indians are remarkable for the reverence which they entertain for the sepulchers of their kindred.
12. Suspicions which were at first vague and indefinite, began to acquire form and substance.
13. The uncertain footing and the tangled ways of these woods made them almost impracticable to the white man.
14. The fate of the brave Narragansett is worthy of particular mention.

15. Exhausted by swimming, or starved with cold and hunger, the chief was found dead and naked by the waterside.

16. His varied amusements had made him well-known at every farmhouse.

17. Every footfall made us aware of the quiet we had interrupted.

18. They exerted themselves to make her situation comfortable.

19. Even the Baron's jokes seemed to make him more melancholy.

20. With the scanty band of followers who had remained true to him, King Philip wandered back disconsolate to the vicinity of Mount Hope.

21. King Philip would not live dependent and despised in the ease and luxury of the settlements.

22. The reverend pile must once have been exceedingly sumptuous and it still looks dignified and solemn.

23. He says that the house is excellent,—tight and weatherproof, and not likely to tumble down.

24. Instead of the rosy face which the old fellow used to present, he has of late become as shriveled and shrunk as an apple, frost-bitten; but his spirit is as gallant as ever.

25. There is something in the appearance of his old family mansion that is poetical and picturesque.

26. If the house can be made habitable, let us buy it.

27. The early part of the day had been dark and showery, but in the afternoon it had cleared.

28. Though he had been sorely buffeted about the world, he was satisfied that the world, in itself, was good and beautiful.

29. The whole tenor of his life was quiet and inoffensive.

30. Ichabod Crane had various ways of making himself both useful and agreeable.

31. He laid aside all the absolute sway with which he lorded it in his little empire, the school, and became wonderfully gentle and ingratiating.

32. He was broad-shouldered and double-jointed, with short, curly black hair and a bluff countenance.

33. The horse was gaunt and shagged, with a ewe neck and a head like a hammer.

34. The wide bosom of the Tappan Zee lay motionless and glassy.

35. The trees along the brookside looked beautiful in their coating of snow.

36. He grew angry on the slightest provocation, and yet after all his quarrels were over he seemed melancholy.

37. James made a path through the garden straight and even.

38. A sloop was loitering in the distance, her sail hanging useless against the mast.

39. Toward evening Ichabod arrived at the castle of Herr Van Tassel, which he found thronged with the pride and flower of the adjacent county.

40. He made his hospitable intentions brief, but expressive.

41. Brom Bones, sorely smitten with love and jealousy, sat brooding by himself in one corner.

42. In the grass-grown yard of the church, the sunbeams seemed asleep.

43. The overarching trees made the road shady, even in the daytime.

44. The old farmers gathered together their families in their wagons and were heard for some time, rattling along the hollow roads and over the distant hills.

45. All the stories of ghosts and goblins that he had heard in the afternoon now came crowding upon his recollection.

46. He had never felt so lonely and dismal.

47. On looking more closely, Ichabod saw that the tree had been scathed by lightning and the white wood laid bare.

48. The schoolmaster now bestowed both whip and heel upon the starveling ribs of old Gunpowder, who dashed forwards, snuffing and snorting, but came to a stand just by the bridge, with a suddenness that had nearly sent his rider sprawling over his head.

49. Ichabod was horror-struck on perceiving that his fellow-traveler was headless.

50. He saw the walls of the church dimly glaring under the trees beyond and heard the black steed panting and blowing close behind him.

51. On the bank of a broad part of the brook, the water ran deep and black.

52. He waited for a favorable moment to make himself known.

53. The earl's page had contrived to make himself useful to his master during his splendid advance to fortune.

CONJUNCTIONS

A conjunction is a word, or group of words, used to connect words, phrases, clauses, and sentences. Conjunctions are classified as coördinate and subordinate.

Exercise 28. — *Tell what the conjunctions in the following exercise connect:*

1. Coming to a large cave, they entered it and, finding no one within, examined its contents.

2. He then drove into the cave the sheep and goats and, entering, rolled to the cave's mouth an enormous rock that twenty oxen could not draw.

3. When he was gone Ulysses planned how he might take vengeance for his murdered friends and effect his escape.

4. After milking the goats and making his arrangements as before, he seized two more of the men.

5. The drink pleased the giant so much that he promised Ulysses that he should be the last to be devoured.

6. As they approached the palace they found themselves surrounded by lions, not fierce, but tamed by Circe's art.

7. Ulysses determined to go himself and try if by any means he might deliver his companions.

8. As they approached the Siren's island, the sea was calm, and over the waters came notes of music.

9. Their course lay over mountains and through fertile valleys.

10. He made them swear not to touch the sacred flocks and herds, but to content themselves with what provision they had.

11. A dog growled as he touched the door knob and a man's voice demanded who was there.

12. He was well accustomed to suffering and had suffered much where he was employed.

13. He turned over the leaves carelessly at first; but, lighting upon a passage which attracted his attention, he soon was reading eagerly.

14. He remained lost in thought for a few minutes, then, with a sigh, snuffed the candle, and then, taking up his history, began to read.

15. As the thought occurred to him, he stepped forward and said, somewhat hastily, that he was ready.

16. He besought that he might be rescued from his present dangers and that, if any aid were to be given him, it might come then.

17. He had concluded his prayer, but still remained with his head buried in his hands.

18. "What's that!" he cried, starting up and catching sight of a figure standing by the door.

19. The girl beat her hands upon her knees and her feet upon the ground and then, suddenly stooping, drew her shawl close around her.

20. Oliver could see that he had some power over the girl's better feelings.

21. I have tried hard for you, but it is all to no purpose.

22. All was so quick and hurried that he had scarcely time to recollect where he was or how he came there.

23. To be or not to be; that is the question.
24. For one moment he cast a hurried glance along the street and a cry for help hung upon his lips.
25. The ground was covered, nearly ankle deep, with filth and mire; and a thick stream, perpetually rising from the reeking bodies of the cattle and mingling with the fog, hung heavily above.
26. After performing these feats and supporting himself for a time on his hind legs, the horse started off at great speed and rattled out of the town.
27. A damp mist rose from the river and the marshy ground about and spread itself over the dreary fields.
28. He was surprised to hear some one call that it was half-past eight.
29. The fog was much heavier than it had been in the early part of the night.
30. They were at no great distance off; and, as they walked pretty briskly, they soon arrived at Chelsea.
31. A dim light shone at intervals from some bedroom window, and the hoarse barking of dogs occasionally broke the silence, but there was nobody abroad.
32. The snow was frozen into a hard thick crust, so that only the heaps that had drifted into corners were affected by the wind that howled abroad.
33. At length, by slow degrees, he began to get better and to be able to say in a few words how deeply he felt the goodness of his friends and how ardently he hoped that he could do something to show his gratitude.
34. One beautiful night they had taken a long walk, for the day had been unusually warm and there was a brilliant moon and a light wind had sprung up.
35. Without once turning his head or raising his eyes, he stumbled on, nor muttered a word until he had reached his own door.
36. The keel and mast floating side by side, Ulysses formed of

them a raft to which he clung; and, the wind changing, the waves bore him to Calypso's island.

37. Apollo inspired him, and he sang so feelingly the terrors and the exploits of that eventful time that all were delighted.

38. When the guests had departed and Ulysses was left alone with the queen, she asked who he was and whence he came.

39. Telemachus viewed him with astonishment and at first thought that he must be more than mortal.

40. A bow that one of his brother heroes had given to Ulysses was brought from the armory and, with its quiver full of arrows, was laid in the hall.

In the following exercise, some conjunctions are wrongly used and some words are used as conjunctions that should not be so used.

Exercise 29. — *Find the errors:*

1. I can not go without my father gives his permission.
2. You look like you wish you could annihilate somebody.
3. Your picture is different than I expected.
4. He acted just like I knew he would in such an emergency.
5. I have no doubt but what I can go.
6. Neither the man or his wife will go with our party.
7. The queen gave him her favor to wear and which won him great fame.
8. She looks much different than she did a year ago.
9. The blind girl told me how the sky was blue and the grass green.
10. Your path lies in a different direction than ours.

PREPOSITIONAL PHRASES

Prepositional phrases are used as nouns, adjectives, or adverbs.

Exercise 30. — *Tell how the following prepositional phrases are used:*

1. As he stood looking around the workshop, Joseph entered.
2. Standing at the window and looking down at the village, was the priest.
3. There was none of the old way in his manner.
4. He saw the work of his hands,— the things he had made with plane and chisel and hammer.
5. "On the Heights" is a good book.
6. He has been reading "To a Dandelion."
7. During that time he had wandered three weeks.
8. It must be fine to sail among and above the clouds.
9. The criminal was found beyond the confines of the city.
10. All had fled but him.
11. Mary invited all the boys except Charles.
12. Joseph turned slowly towards the priest.
13. The hunter heard a step on the frosty snow.
14. The look on her face almost put the question of the letter out of his mind for an instant.
15. Without hesitation, the minister handed the letter to the boy, who took it with surprise, read it with amazement, and handed it back with a flush on his face.
16. Through seven months the man had made long strides toward his goal.
17. On the frozen river was a long line of poles from shore to shore, to show where the ice was safe.
18. At the side of the road, under a maple tree with spreading branches, she stood watching the children at their play.

19. Suddenly turning, the animal slunk off into the darkness of the woods.

20. As she was passing through the doorway, there fell upon her a heavy shower of gold.

21. Then she shook the tree until the apples fell like rain.

22. She was in a meadow and the sun was shining on the flowers that grew around her.

23. The latter part of this speech was hailed by a boisterous shout from all the hopeful pupils of the merry old gentleman.

24. He was lifted on to one of the sacks and then he sank into a deep sleep.

25. He closed the lid of the box with a loud bang; and, laying his hand on a stick which was on the table, he started up, white with anger.

26. The coach rattled away, down Pleasant Street and up Exmouth Street.

27. Oliver lay awake for some time, counting the little circles of light which the reflection threw upon the ceiling.

28. In three days' time he was able to sit in an easy-chair, well propped up with pillows.

29. The merry old gentleman placed a snuffbox in one pocket of his trousers, a note case in the other, and a watch in his waistcoat pocket, with a guard chain around his neck; then, sticking a meek diamond pin in his shirt, he buttoned his coat tight around him and trotted up and down the room with a stick, in imitation of the manner in which old gentlemen walk about the streets any hour in the day.

30. The old gentleman was a very respectable looking personage, with a powdered head and gold spectacles. He was dressed in a bottle-green coat with a black velvet collar, and carried a smart bamboo cane under his arm.

31. He stood for a moment, with the blood so tingling through all his veins from terror, that he felt as if he were in a burning fire.

32. The boy has a new suit of clothes on his back, a set of valuable books under his arm, and a five-pound note in his pocket.

33. With these words, he drew his chair closer to the table; and there the two friends sat, in silent expectation, with the watch between them.

34. The lights in the shops could scarcely struggle through the heavy mist, which shrouded the streets and houses in gloom.

35. Spiders had spun their webs in the angles of the walls, and sometimes when Oliver walked softly into a room the mice would scamper across the floor and run back terrified to their holes.

36. The mud lay thick upon the stones, a black mist hung over the streets, and everything was cold and clammy to the touch.

Exercise 31. — *Some of the prepositions in the following exercise are incorrectly used. Correct such.*

1. He went from the yard in the house.
2. Will you divide this in three pieces?
3. John is living at Chicago now in one of the suburbs.
4. You can get the stain out by naphtha.
5. I take French off Miss Smith.
6. This is different to what I expected.
7. I divided the prize between the four girls.
8. The prisoner was acquitted from all the charges.
9. That girl has a thirst of news.
10. He then drove in the cave the sheep and goats to be milked.
11. Ulysses plunged his sword in his enemy.
12. Leave a space between each line.
13. He died with scarlet fever.

PARTICIPLES AND PARTICIPIAL PHRASES

A participle is a form of the verb used like an adjective.

Exercise 32. — *Find the participles in the following sentences and tell what they modify:*

1. One acre tilled by the peasant proprietor alone will feed six persons.

2. The jackals and other wild dogs were hunters, going in packs.

3. Wounded beasts trying to escape were stopped, pulled to the ground by dogs.

4. Scattered through these shells are bones of birds and beasts.

5. Introduced with little ceremony and advancing with fear and hesitation, a tall, thin old man approached the lower end of the board.

6. The servants, amazed with terror, let the horse go; he galloped off whinnying and the man, crying out with fear, pursued him.

7. His excited ear heard light feet pattering over the newly-fallen leaves, low branches rustling, and creatures gliding swiftly past him.

8. The bear, finding so formidable and noisy a foe behind him, slipped growling down the tree, rending deep furrows in it.

9. It was a democratic government, created by the people and existing for the people.

10. The mother of Hæphæstus, chagrined by his deformity, cast him from Heaven.

11. After killing Medusa, Perseus, bearing with him the head of the Gorgon, flew far away, over land and sea.

12. Achilles went forth to battle, cheered by Minerva and filled with a thirst for vengeance.

13. Mounting his chariot, Achilles lashed his steeds and dragged the body of Hector to and fro before the city.

14. The Cyclops, hearing this, seized a rock and, rending it from its bed, lifted it high in the air, and, exerting all his force, hurled it toward Ulysses' ship.

15. There they were encountered by the three-headed dog, Cerberus, with his necks bristling with snakes.

16. Aeneas saw another group in the Elysian Fields, feasting and listening to the strains of music.

17. Balder the Good, having been tormented with terrible dreams, indicating that his life was in peril, told his dreams to the assembled gods.

18. Massachusetts adopted a new constitution, containing a bill of rights, declaring all men free and equal.

19. Eli Whitney, being of an ingenious turn of mind, set to work to solve the difficulty.

20. The people of Missouri, being near at hand, made the first settlements.

21. The horses threw out their feet in a prancing trot, dashing about pebbles at every step.

22. The crowd of villagers sauntering quietly to church separated to the right and left, gaping in vacant admiration.

23. The old citizen first got out, looking about him with a pompous air.

24. The room was partitioned into boxes, each containing a table spread with a clean white cloth.

25. I was ushered into a little misshapen back room, having at least nine corners.

26. The room was lighted by a skylight, furnished with leathern chairs.

27. I found a shabby gentleman, in a red nose and oilcloth hat, seated in one corner, meditating on a half-empty teapot.

28. As I sat dozing over a Paris newspaper, reading old news, I heard bursts of laughter.

29. He was a tall, gallant cavalier, mounted on a black steed.

30. Even a dull joke, served up with good food, is irresistible.

31. In the great court of the castle, the black charger stood pawing the earth and snorting with impatience.

32. They wandered about the courts or collected in groups, shaking their heads and shrugging their shoulders.

33. I had a distant view of the cloisters, with the figure of an old verger moving slowly along and seeming like a specter.

34. I was aroused by the sound of the abbey clock, reverberating from buttress to buttress, and echoing among the cloisters.

35. They resemble those bits of Gothic architecture which are crumbling in various parts of the country, partly dilapidated by the waste of ages.

36. The horn of the stagecoach, sounded at the entrance of a village, produces a general bustle.

37. The sooty specter in brown paper cap, laboring at the bellows, leans against the wall for a moment.

38. Off they set at last; one on the pony, with the dog bounding and barking before him, and the others holding John's hands, both talking at once and overpowering him with questions.

39. Close adjoining was the porter's lodge, sheltered under dark fir trees and almost buried in shrubbery.

40. In the wide fireplace was an enormous log, glowing and blazing and sending forth a vast volume of light and heat.

41. Two great wax tapers, wreathed with Christmas greens, were placed upon the table, spread with substantial food.

42. Reaching the church, we found the parson rebuking the sexton for having used mistletoe among the Christmas greens.

43. He was evidently anxious about the musical part of the service, keeping his eye fixed intently upon the choir and beating time with much emphasis.

44. The usual services of the choir were managed tolerably well, the vocal parts lagging a little behind the instrumental, and some loitering fiddler now and then making up for lost time.

45. Each singer got to the end as soon as he could, excepting one old chorister in a pair of horn spectacles, bestriding and pinching a long, sonorous nose, who, happening to stand a little apart, and being wrapped up in his own melody, kept on a wavering course, wriggling his head, ogling his book, and winding all up by a nasal solo of at least three bars' duration.

46. Every sheltered bank yielded its silver rill of cold and limpid water, glittering through the dripping grass and sending up slight wreaths of vapor.

47. A band of country lads were seen advancing, with their sleeves tied up with fancy ribbons and their hats decorated with greens.

48. A crackling fire of logs was warming the spacious apartment and the flame went sparkling and wreathing up the wide-mouthed chimney.

49. My dream of absolute dominion was at an end; so, abdicating my throne and putting the Stratford guidebook under my arm, I went to bed.

50. The chills of a long winter had suddenly given way; and a mild air came stealing from the west, breathing the breath of life into nature and wooing every bud and flower to burst forth into fragrance and beauty.

51. The house is shown by a garrulous old lady, in a frosty red face, lighted up by a cold, blue, anxious eye, and garnished by artificial locks of flaxen hair, curling from under an exceedingly dirty cap.

INFINITIVES AND INFINITIVE PHRASES

Infinitive phrases are used as nouns, adjectives, or adverbs.

Exercise 33. — *Tell how the infinitive phrases in the following sentences are used:*

1. When the hunter expects to have to wait long for the seal, he builds up a semicircular wall of snow-blocks to keep off the cold wind.

2. One might mean, by perfect agriculture, the ability to compel each little piece of land to do its utmost to produce food for hungry mouths.

3. It is likely that the dog is the only one of all our domestic creatures that can be said to have been really tamed by man.

4. In Africa no wild horse so closely resembles the domestic form as to suggest relationship.

5. Cedric hastened to meet Rowena and to conduct her to the elevated seat at his right hand.

6. Among the Sacs and Foxes when a child dies a little dog is killed at the same time, to accompany the soul of the dead one and to find the path to the land of souls.

7. To utter his thoughts would be to add to the confusion.

8. It would be interesting to trace the operation of the law of copy among the houses of mankind.

9. The American colonists were content to win from nature the things essential to a fairly comfortable existence.

10. It is impossible to determine when the manufacture of cloth was first undertaken by the colonists.

11. The efforts to cultivate silk and to make silk goods met with but little success.

12. The first attempt to publish a newspaper in the colonies occurred at Boston.

13. It would be difficult to assign any single ruling cause for the new spirit.

14. The demand for fewer hours of labor and for higher wages may have had much to do with the new movement.

15. He adopted measures to encourage the savings of the people.

16. In closing their declaration, they pledge themselves to associate their labors in establishing coöperative institutions; to secure equal rights for both sexes; to gain some of the benefits of labor-saving machinery by a gradual reduction of the hours of labor.

17. Sir Robert Peel was the first man to ask such questions of Parliament.

18. To hear is to obey.

19. If to do were as easy as to know what were good to do, chapels had been churches.

20. In 1872, Massachusetts passed a law to secure cheap morning and evening trains on railways for the use of workingmen.

21. Astronomers have to record the moment of the passage of a star across lines in a telescope.

22. The fencer stood ready to lunge with the point of the foil.

23. The first part of a military command is arranged to serve as a warning signal to insure good attention.

24. It is an interesting matter of speculation to consider all the tones we might hear if our range of pitch extended higher.

25. A runner prepared to start can often cause the starter to fire his pistol by starting to run.

26. The shot seemed to pass through the ship, along the water on the other side.

27. It was easy to practise just about the same kind of industries to which the immigrants were accustomed at home.

28. The expansion of manufactures and commerce in the Central and Eastern states tended to draw people together in masses.

29. Thomas Jefferson was known to come in from his garden arrayed very carelessly, to receive a foreign minister in full dress.

30. The British claimed the right to stop any merchant ship on the high seas and to take from it any British subjects among her crew.

31. It was planned to lay up the frigates in case of war.

32. Failing to secure just treatment from Great Britain, the administration was induced to recommend war.

33. The bank was to have all the deposits of the national treasury and to aid in the negotiation of loans.

34. France was again willing to send an expedition, naval and military.

35. To aid this development and to secure permanence of prosperity the president thought was a function of sound statesmanship.

36. To carry a load to market by rail a hundred miles costs no more than to haul an equal load in a wagon ten miles.

37. The balance of power, with the center of population, began to leave the Atlantic coast.

38. His first intention was to hire a horse there and ride home forthwith.

39. He decided to hasten out into the darkness and then consider what he should do with the bags.

40. There were friends to be rewarded and enemies to be punished.

41. To provide capital for this eager speculation, a multitude of banks sprang into existence.

42. Henry Clay could persuade a jury to believe any of his alleged facts.

43. To organize a party out of these different elements was no easy task.

44. Martin Van Buren was the first northern man to be made president by the party of Jefferson, and it was his fate to be in a false position.

45. Pandora was overcome by curiosity to know the contents of the forbidden box.

46. Midas strove to divest himself of his power, for he hated the gift he had lately coveted.

47. Ceres implored Jupiter to help her to regain her daughter, Persephone.

48. Orpheus resolved to seek his wife in the regions of the dead.

49. As the litter approached the city, the people poured forth to gaze once more on the face of their hero, Achilles.

50. Ulysses was about to hail the giant again, but his friends besought him not to do so.

51. Ulysses determined to go to Circe to try to deliver his companions from her enchantment.

52. Penelope pledged herself to make her choice of suitors when the web was finished.

53. In order that Ulysses might be able to take vengeance upon the suitors, it was important for him not to be recognized.

54. When the swineherd was gone Minerva directed Ulysses to make himself known.

55. The suitors pretended to receive Telemachus with joy.
56. As Ulysses sat eating in the hall, the suitors began to exhibit their insolence to him.
57. When all was ready, the first thing to be done was to bend the bow, in order to attach the string.
58. The Sibyl told Æneas to seek in the forest a tree with a golden branch.
59. Having been directed to seek the abode of the dead in order to confer with his father and to receive from him the revelation of his future, Æneas asked the Sibyl to help him to accomplish his task.
60. The descent to Avernus is easy, but to retrace one's steps is difficult.
61. When the gods felt old age approaching, they had only to taste of Iduna's apples to become young again.
62. The gods dispatched messengers throughout the world to beg everything to weep, in order to deliver Balder.
63. The right of the majority to rule became an axiom everywhere.
64. Attempts to thwart the will of the majority have nearly always reacted on the originators.
65. After a long struggle the House was induced to accept that measure.
66. He is believed to have been guilty of treason.
67. To be or not to be, that is the question.
68. The country seems to be recovering from the financial panic.
69. When Elias Howe, in 1846, took out his patent for a machine to do sewing, it seemed as if women at last were to be emancipated from their main drudgery.
70. They believed that they had a right to take their slaves into other states and there to be protected by the national authority.
71. Everywhere volunteers began to enlist for the national service.
72. Both ideas proved to be far wide of the truth.

73. To disfranchise the insurgents and to allow the states to be organized by the people who were loyal would have been a desirable solution.

74. It was President Lincoln's desire to heal the wounds of the war and to have the Union restored in a spirit of harmony.

ADJECTIVE AND ADVERBIAL CLAUSES

Exercise 34. — *In the following sentences find the adjective and adverbial clauses:*

1. His left arm is drawn out of his sleeve that he may more easily keep warm.

2. Both sleeves are generally held together by a piece of deer's horn, with a branch on each side that serves as a hook.

3. There is no agriculture among the Australians, who do not even lay by a stock of the poor foods which niggard nature gives them in that backward continent.

4. It was woman who first worked out many of the mechanical trades to practical applications, who began the cultivation of plants, who first tamed animals.

5. That the plant might have a better chance to grow, the plants which shut out the light and air were cut away.

6. The feast which was spread upon the board needed no apologies from the lord of the mansion.

7. Who dared to lame an animal which belonged to my bondsman?

8. When the 'repast was about to commence the steward suddenly cried, "Forbear!"

9. The last words were hardly whispered when the watcher opened his eyes.

10. There was something terrible in the roar of triumph with which the pursuers burst out of the thicket, and the sharp cry of terror with which the fugitives darted away.

11. They were sure of catching them, for this was not the first time that the parties had measured speed.

12. The effect was so sudden and magical that the shooter himself was stupefied for an instant.

13. He had peeped into a large, low room, the middle of which was filled by a huge round stove that reached to the ceiling.

14. The American nation has the advantage of most great nations, for its beginnings are clearly defined, its growth is readily traceable.

15. This machine was so constructed that it could be rowed horizontally at any given depth under water.

16. The Scotch-Irish of New Hampshire undertook the manufacture of linen goods, for they were familiar with this industry.

17. Though the first attempt to secure cotton-spinning machinery was made in Philadelphia, the second attempt was made in Worcester, Mass.

18. These prices are not perfect indications of trade prices, for they are often taken from schedules of property which might have been sold under some stress.

19. One of the industries that have assumed enormous proportions since 1860 is the production and refining of petroleum.

20. There has never been any necessity for our enacting the elaborate factory code of England as it now stands on her statute book, because our factory conditions are not like those of England.

21. A strike occurs when the employees of an establishment refuse to work unless the management complies with some demand which is made upon it.

22. The broom industry, which would not seem to offer a large field for speculation in reference to displacement, has felt the influence of invention, for each broom-sewing machine displaces three men.

23. Every machine that is invented makes some progress in a useful art.

24. A schoolboy hits harder when his rival is on the playground.

25. The peacock which lived next door to the Quincy almost maddened him, because he found that he was always expecting to hear its scream.

26. When Charles was put to the test in a room where a large number of canary birds were singing, he declared his inability to hear the slightest sound, even when he was placed close to their cages.

27. Before we have read many of Addison's essays, we shall discover that he is a humorist of high rank.

28. Although man and his animal ancestors have always had blind-spots as long as they have had eyes, these spots were not discovered until about two hundred years ago.

29. Innumerable tales are told of travelers who start for a before-breakfast walk to a "neighboring hill," which is really twenty miles away.

30. Clocks and flags on towers appear much smaller than they really are, because we are accustomed to house clocks and moderately-sized flags.

31. Old Salem had much that was picturesque in its associations.

32. In 1852, Hawthorne returned to Concord and bought the "Wayside" property, which he retained until his death.

33. At one side of the grounds of the Old Manse, which has the river at its back, runs down a shaded lane to the successor of the "rude bridge that arched the flood."

34. The men who made Concord famous are asleep in "Sleepy Hollow."

35. It was Oliver Wendell Holmes who invented the playful saying, "Boston is the hub of the solar system."

36. Although Bryant's career is identified with New York, his poetry is all of New England.

37. Whittier was a farmer lad, who had only such education as the district school could supply.

38. It was a strange irony of fate that had made the fiery-hearted Whittier a Friend.

39. Eli Whitney's invention of the cotton-gin gave extension to slavery, for enormous gangs of field-hands had to be employed.

40. The adventurers of all lands and races, who early flocked to the Pacific coast, found there a state of society between civilization and savagery.

41. When my eyes shall be turned to behold for the last time the sun in heaven, may I not see him shining on the broken and dishonored fragments of a once glorious Union.

42. A man is not educated until he has the ability to summon, in an emergency, all his mental powers to effect a proposed object.

43. The evening sun gilded her canvas, as she came riding over the long waving billows.

44. As he was almost never permitted to go on shore, even though the vessel lay in port for months, his time hung heavy.

45. The first colonists came to Jamestown because there was in England a surplus of unemployed people.

46. Thomas Jefferson came to the presidency at a time which was particularly favorable for his success.

47. Nothing was more marked in the decades which immediately followed the War of 1812 than the emigration which set in toward the West.

48. The farmers along all these streams sent their produce to market in primitive boats and in turn received such merchandise as they needed from those which came up from New Orleans and Louisville.

49. Jefferson was sure that the loss of American commerce would bring Great Britain to terms.

50. The peace party, which had opposed the declaration of war, continued its opposition at every step.

51. The aggressions on American commerce were so exasperating that, in 1807, Congress issued the Embargo Act.

52. The agriculture and commerce, which had been so prosperous before the Embargo Act, did not return after the war to their old condition.

53. The New England village was a democracy, in which all freemen had an equal voice.

54. He did not much mind about taking the bad news to Godfrey, for he had to offer him at the same time the resource of money.

55. The mist was more of a screen than he desired, for it hid the ruts into which his feet were liable to slip.

56. He turned up the bank, not without some fear lest he might miss the right way, since he was not certain whether the lights were in front or at the side of the cottage.

57. He closed the door behind him immediately that he might shut in the stream of light.

58. If Andrew Jackson thought a given end desirable he always moved straight toward it by the shortest path.

59. It was plainly a tariff for protection, for more revenue was not needed.

60. The vast expansion of modern business would be impossible if actual money had to pass with every transaction.

61. So many towns were projected in the prairie that, in Illinois, there was alarm lest there should not be room left for farms.

62. Few political leaders have had such absolute control of the hearts of men as did Henry Clay.

63. In order that they might bring about this result, a complicated scheme was devised.

64. Prometheus drew down upon himself the anger of Jove, by whose order he was chained to a rock on Mt. Caucasus.

65. This state of torment might have been ended by Prometheus if he had been willing to submit to his oppressor.

66. Æolus gave Ulysses such winds as might be dangerous.

67. The bard took for his theme the wooden horse, by means of which the Greeks found entrance into Troy.

68. Then they came to the black river, where they found the ferryman, Charon, who was receiving passengers of all kinds into his boat, as numerous as the leaves that fall in autumn.

69. In Valhalla Odin feasted with his chosen heroes, those who had fallen bravely in battle.

70. The Frost giants feared Thor's hammer when they saw it hurled against them in the air, for it had split many a skull of their fathers and kindred.

71. The Whig Congress passed an act which made revenue the main object, but which was protective.

72. The minority submitted quietly, for they hoped that soon they would be the majority.

73. Nothing more clearly marked the advance of democratic ideas than did the extension of suffrage.

74. The invention of the cotton-gin and the annexation of Louisiana made so complete a change in the situation that slavery sprang into new life.

75. If steps toward emancipation had been difficult when slaves had not been very valuable, the difficulty became much greater when slaves were a source of untold wealth.

NOUN CLAUSES

Exercise 35. — *In the following sentences find the various noun clauses and state how they are used:*

1. It is not altogether easy to decide what should be called the perfection of agriculture.

2. I will teach them that the locality was disforested through the carelessness of the hordes of hunters.

3. The fact is that at this epoch no private citizen in any part of Europe ever meddled with criminals but in self-defense.

4. One matter of considerable interest concerning the houses of savage people is the fact that in them there is a fixed place for each member of the family.

5. What the men did not want was left behind and quickly devoured by the dogs.

6. It will be seen that the land element in the industrial development of the country has been sufficient to justify the prophecies of the founders of the government.

7. In the settlement of Virginia it was expected that great gold-mines would be discovered.

8. Jefferson said that it would be a thousand years before the Great Northwest would be settled.

9. The council in London made the serious complaint that gold and silver were not forthcoming.

10. By 1617, what works and buildings had been constructed at Jamestown had fallen to decay.

11. It is evident, therefore, that at this time the colonists were in a position to make a very large proportion of their own clothing.

12. The presence of fulling mills indicates that the weaving of cloths was sufficient for clothing the people in the vicinity.

13. After the first half-century it must be admitted that, from a physical point of view, the workingmen of the colonial period were fairly comfortable in their conditions.

14. The colonists secured one thing appreciated by the workingmen: they were free men.

15. It is certain that unions began to be formed everywhere in the Northern States.

16. The order is much like the constitutions of all organizations, except that it is quite elaborate.

17. He bartered with what money he had.

18. I could easier teach twenty what were good to be done than be one of the twenty to follow mine own teaching.

19. The law provides that all the main doors, both inside and outside, of manufacturing establishments shall open outwardly.

20. It is usually assumed that the employees engage in the service of a company or of an individual employer with a full knowledge of all the risks, dangers, and responsibilities of the peculiar employment.

21. The illustrations show how thoroughly absurd the rule appears to many excellent lawyers and judges.

22. The great fact remains that, as ignorant laborers are brought together, their condition attracts attention and the public proceeds at once to give them educational facilities.

23. I think that what I have said sufficiently explains how we can use the motor to advantage.

24. It is a principle of serial stories that each installment shall end with an unsatisfied expectation.

25. The brooks and rivers say that there has been little harvest of snow and rain.

26. Longfellow gave freely what he had, and the gift was beautiful.

27. It was useless for the defenders of slavery to protest that "Uncle Tom's Cabin" was exaggerated and that planters like Legree were the exception.

28. The world will little note nor long remember what we say here, but it can never forget what they did here.

29. Edward Everett Hale's motto is, "Look up and not down, look forward and not back, look out and not in, and lend a hand."

30. The word was given from the fort that a ship was standing up the bay.

31. People along the river declared that they sometimes saw the "Phantom Ship" in summer moonlight and that they heard the chant of her crew.

32. In all these ways Europe gradually learned that the new lands were more than mere mines or sources of silk and spices.

33. Hamilton asserted that Burr was an unscrupulous and dangerous man, and that the will of the people should be obeyed by choosing Jefferson.

34. The Indians determined that the white men should not destroy their homes.

35. That commerce had a new birth under the assured form of government was evident.

36. It is not easy for us to realize that a hundred years ago our country paid Mohammedan pirates an annual bribe for the safety of our commerce in the Mediterranean.

37. The depredations of the Algerines made it plain that cannons afloat were needed.

38. England claimed that without her consent no British subject could give up his allegiance.

39. Another difficulty was that it was not always easy to tell an American from a British soldier.

40. Josiah Quincy wrote, "Why should we oppose the administration?"

41. The fact that Crawford had more votes than Clay resulted from a bit of double-dealing.

42. One great result of a wide diffusion of civic life is the fact that shock to the social system is felt by all.

43. It was thought a weakness in the Squire that he had kept all his sons at home in idleness.

44. He knocked loudly, rather enjoying the idea that the old fellow would be frightened at the sudden noise.

45. What they will do with the measure depends upon whether they will realize its importance.

46. It had been a common understanding up to this time that the national civil service was a life profession.

47. It is not an exaggeration to say that the spoils systems has proved one of the gravest dangers of republican government.

48. The secret of Jackson's strength was that he saw with the eyes and was animated with the feelings of the plain, common people.

49. Webster, with his mighty logic, showed that the constitution meant a nation, not a temporary partnership.

50. The president took the ground that it was not the duty of the government to help people out of their business difficulties.

51. The problem was how to harmonize the loose element of opposition.

52. Midas asked that whatever he might touch should be turned to gold.

53. The Sphinx propounded to all passers-by a riddle, with the condition that those who could solve it should pass safe.

54. When the guests had departed the queen asked Ulysses who he was and whence he came and from whom he had received his garments.

55. Ulysses charged his son not to show that he recognized him.

56. Æneas asked Palinurus what was the cause of his misfortune and Palinurus replied that the rudder had been carried away and that he had been swept away with it.

57. The ravens flew from Valhalla every day and on their return reported to Odin what they had seen and heard.

58. The president was opposed to a bank on the old model and held that no branches should be established in any state without the consent of that state.

59. There is little doubt that the president was warped in his judgment by a little group of friends.

60. The Whigs determined that Henry Clay should be elected to the presidency.

61. Every one felt that his best friends were his ten fingers and that there was always enough work for them.

62. The most serious problem of the settler in a new land was how to provide labor.

63. When the colonies in 1776 declared that all men are born free and equal, negro slaves were held under the laws of every one of the thirteen.

64. The trouble was that it took too much time and work to clean the fiber from the seed.

65. If there had been sufficient wisdom to see that slavery was behind the age, that its doom in the end was sure, that it was a national evil, the nation might have been saved countless loss.

66. They demanded that they should be free to take their slaves into all the new territory.

67. The result was that gold coin was in general use.
68. The Southern people believed that their constitutional rights and social institutions were in peril.
69. The question was, Shall the Southern states be ruled as conquered territory?
70. As the Senate was Republican and the House Democratic, it followed that a deadlock was quite possible.
71. After the war the immediate economic effect on the South was that prosperity was almost completely destroyed.
72. He paid the closest attention to what was said to him.
73. The result depends altogether upon what will be done with the proceeds.
74. That a straight line is the shortest distance between two points is a self-evident truth.

PUNCTUATION

Rule 1. Independent elements are set off by marks of punctuation, usually commas or exclamation points.

Rule 2. Explanatory elements that do not restrict the meaning are set off by marks of punctuation, usually commas.

Rule 3. Explanatory elements that are restrictive are not set off by marks of punctuation.

Exercise 36. — *In accordance with the above rules punctuate the following sentences:*

1. My friend Sir Roger who is the soul of benevolence is generous with all his tenants.
2. It is a perilous thing when canvas is loosened in a tempest.
3. Oh John why did you not correct it?
4. It is a terrifying thing when a ship loses its rudder.
5. The first squirrel that came made a dash for the bread thinking he had a fine prize.

6. The cow seeing an open door had walked in and seeing a bridle had simply "hooked" it.

7. Mr. Smith my uncle went with us to show us the particular house which he was interested in.

8. Every avenue to escape was closed for the entrance to the square was choked with people when we got there.

9. The Rackbirds were men a kind of priest who killed all persons with whom they came in contact.

10. Crossing to one of the windows and looking out he saw a man running toward the gate followed not two hundred yards down the road by a body of mounted men.

11. Then too at sea to use a homely but expressive phrase you miss a man so much.

12. Honor and truth kindness and modesty were remarked in him.

13. In those three days boxes casks kegs pails were brought away from the building.

14. Alone alone all all alone

Alone on a wide wide sea.

15. Friends Romans countrymen lend me your ears.

16. Mary Blake was generous and patient with her brother who was an invalid.

17. It was all done so quickly that before I knew what had happened he had eaten the bread.

18. That wonderful book Pilgrim's Progress while it has admiration from scholars has also the love of common people.

19. His own associates who were looking on took no trouble to hide their scorn.

20. These wretched people are seldom with the means by which they can procure food.

21. The flowers will bloom when spring comes.

22. He tore the letter cover and all into tiny fragments.

23. The site that I had chosen was near a little brook.

24. This was the first gap which death had made in the circle.

25. I have given a fourth part of my wealth three cents to this cause.

26. It fell not for it was founded upon a rock.

27. There is a time when one may play.

28. This is the only witchcraft which he has used.

29. One important point of the story was the finding of the deer track near the spring.

30. Some men are foolish because they risk health in acquiring wealth.

31. I want you to return the book which I lent you last week.

32. One of the minor characters is an Italian doctor who was an accomplice of one of the principal characters named Lord Carnal.

33. Buy your gown in the shop that has the best goods.

34. Why I think I shall go.

35. There didn't I tell you that plank was weak!

36. Thou too sail on O Ship of State;

Sail on O Union strong and great.

37. The year having elapsed the family returned home.

38. Following directions I looked long and carefully and saw at last on a soft brown bed two pale-blue eggs.

39. Men who are unacquainted with literature have little idea of the solace that it gives.

40. He was compelled to follow his rough conductors into the very depth of this thicket where they stopped unexpectedly.

41. Gurth accordingly hastened his pace in order to gain the open common.

42. So saying the two champions closed in fight.

43. Thus they parted the outlaws returning in the direction whence they had come.

44. Rowena descending from her station with a graceful and dignified step was about to place the chaplet upon the helmet of the champion.

45. Cedric who had been struck mute by the sudden appearance of his banished son now rushed forward.

46. One by one the archers stepping forward delivered their shafts.

47. Hubert who as victor in the first trial of skill had the right to shoot first took his aim with great deliberation.

48. The guests were seated at a table which groaned under the quantity of good cheer.

49. Whoever shall call thee Saxon Sir Baron will do thee an honor which is undeserved.

50. And now sirs having done justice to our Saxon guests we will ask them for some return of our courtesy.

51. On the next morning the knight departed early with the intention of making a long journey.

52. The place where the traveler found himself seemed unpromising for either shelter or refreshment.

53. It was some time before he obtained any answer.

54. Worthy father here is a poor wanderer bewildered in these woods.

55. The hermit a large strong-built man in his sackcloth gown and hood with a robe of rushes stood before the knight.

56. The numbers who hastened to do this duty showed the keenness of the patriotic feeling.

57. Make room my merry men for your prisoner.

58. A height of fifty feet above the roofs of Rome gives me all the advantages that I could get from fifty miles of distance.

59. This young American girl was an example of the freedom of life which it is possible for a woman artist to enjoy at Rome.

60. The doves soon became as familiar with the fair-haired Saxon girl as if she were a born sister of their brood.

61. Just as she reached the street the flock of doves again took their hurried flight from the pavement to the topmost window.

62. The birds recognized Donatello it may be as something akin to themselves.

63. Miriam who is it that stands in the shadow yonder beckoning you to follow him?

Rule 4. A semicolon or a comma may be used to separate the clauses of a compound sentence connected by a conjunction. If that conjunction is *but*, one of these marks must be used.

Rule 5. If the compound sentence has no conjunction to connect its independent clauses, the semicolon should be used in its place.

Rule 6. If any one of the clauses of a long compound sentence contains clauses, the independent members should be separated by semicolons.

Exercise 37. — *In accordance with the above rules punctuate the following sentences:*

1. He started from his hiding place but he had gone only a few yards before he halted again.
2. You do not make your *l*'s well but your *f*'s are perfect.
3. Hatred stirreth up strife but love covereth all sins.
4. He had many relatives but he died without a friend.
5. The English gained a decided victory but the youthful queen instead of giving her hand to King Edward left the country and married the son of the French king.
6. My father and mother are going away we children will stay at home.
7. Sometimes a country wedding procession passed it was always a pretty sight.
8. If the ship strikes upon Scylla it is dashed in pieces upon the rocks if upon Charybdis it is swallowed outright.
9. Sir Thomas More had given a striking picture of their miserable condition in his "Utopia" a book in which he urged measures for relief but the evil had since become much worse.
10. We often stroll about the grounds after breakfast and during the migrations especially in the spring I often take a field glass to make sure of the identity of the birds.

11. This year one of the birds fell out I popped it back into the hole.

12. One daughter became the wife of the king of Scotland and the eldest son Arthur was married to a girl of fifteen called Katharine of Aragon.

13. She had not gone to Paris there had never been time.

14. Sometimes a comma is used after the salutation of a letter but the colon is preferable.

15. My friend a hard-working man has little time for vacation but he says that he is usually very well.

16. The bird was fearless allowing a close approach and as it was a male in high plumage it was unmistakable.

17. He stopped to listen the sound was distinct he turned and ran on.

18. He made a strong pull but much to his surprise pulled up a tangle of weeds.

19. Grumbling I ate my breakfast and went speedily to work but I made a daub of my picture and all the while I kept listening listening for the birds.

20. It was just the distance for my duck gun and at the report down came the turkey not so much as a leg or wing moving.

21. We were the only persons so we could shout and scream to imitate the Indians to our heart's content.

22. It was very quiet here the road was far away and only the chatter of the birds disturbed the stillness.

23. I am no traveler it is ten years since I have left my village.

24. In one apple tree we find a flicker's nest every year the young make a queer hissing noise.

25. Twelve years ago France produced more locomotives than Germany today a single German firm produces more locomotives than the whole of France.

26. The looks of all of them were dark repressed and revengeful the manner of all of them was authoritative too.

27. Her life was active cheerful useful but my poor history pervaded it all.

28. Cannon muskets smoke and fire belched out but still we were protected by the deep ditch the single drawbridge the massive stone walls and the eight towers.

29. Jacques Three was nearly at his side Madame Defarge still heading some of the women was visible in the distance.

30. The prison on the crag was not so dominant as of yore there were soldiers to guard it but not so many.

31. The congressionalists resented our interference the opposite party were angry because we interfered with so little effect.

32. Eleven soldiers were killed of the attacking party from thirty to forty fell.

33. Near the Atlantic Democrats contented themselves with advocating freer raw materials those by the Mississippi denounced Republican protection as fraud and robbery.

34. The barbarity and devastation marking the Cuban war made a strong appeal to our humane instincts nor could Americans be indifferent to a neighboring people struggling to be free.

35. Popular subscriptions were taken to aid the impoverished treasury reserves were called out in Cuba Blanco summoned all able-bodied men.

36. Our methods were better than those of Spain and our progress correspondingly rapid yet the task we undertook bade fair to last centuries.

37. His scheme had unity his followers were aggressive and fearless.

38. Everywhere save in a few strongholds Spain was vanquished at last only Manilla remained.

39. White nymphs and goddesses bent over fountains or peeped from beneath trees one was greeted at every turn by these gleaming figures.

40. All the arts were employed to many it was mainly an art exhibition.

41. A model dairy was operated in a quaint little cottage on the grounds fifty cows of the best breeds were tested and the tests recorded.

42. Most of the President's appointments were wise several of the most important ones quite remarkably so.

43. The new chief magistrate was no less honest fearless or public-spirited than the recent one it only remained to be seen whether he was not less astute and cautious.

44. It had been rather a melancholy day for Seth Dinah had never been more constantly present with him than in this scene where everything was yet so unlike her.

45. Meanwhile all the less distinguished couples had taken their places and now the music struck up and the country dance best of all dances began.

46. Great masses of cloud were hurried across the blue sky and the great round hills seemed alive with their flying shadows the sun was hidden for a moment and then shone out warm again like a recovered joy the leaves still green were tossed off the hedgerow trees by the wind.

47. At all events he could not help what would come now all he could do was to take what seemed to be the best course at the present moment.

48. It was not Wildfire and in a few moments more he discerned that the rider was not Dunstan but Bryce who pulled up to speak with a face that implied something disagreeable.

49. The revelation about the money must be made the very next morning and if he withheld the rest Dunstan would be sure to come back shortly and finding that he must bear the brunt of his father's anger would tell the whole story out of spite even though he had nothing to gain by it.

50. When he awoke in the still morning darkness he found it impossible to reawaken his evening thoughts it was as if they had been tired out and were not to be roused to further work.

Rule 7. A series of elements in the same grammatical construction is to be separated by semicolons if any one of the series contains commas. Otherwise the series may be separated by commas.

Rule 8. Such a series if introduced formally is usually preceded by a colon or by a comma and dash.

Exercise 38. — *In accordance with the foregoing rules punctuate the following sentences:*

1. Two things at once impressed themselves on Mr. Larry as important unusually important first that this must be kept secret from Lucie second that it must be kept secret from all who knew him.

2. The debaters were the following affirmative Clarke and Edwards negative Partridge and Emerson.

3. Nearly each hut has two doors one through which the beavers bring their food for winter the other for the beavers to use themselves.

4. In this room is also a counter at which the sailors can buy almost everything needles thread sweet chocolate tobacco shoe-strings.

5. He had the following lessons algebra English history French and physiology.

6. Each Roman citizen had usually three names the prænomen the nomen and the cognomen.

7. We hold these truths to be self-evident that all men are born free and equal that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights that among these are life liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

8. Each girl had something to do one had to measure the sugar another make the piecrust and another pare the apples.

9. Three books that I like are "The Crisis" by Churchill "The Virginians" by Thackeray and "Oliver Twist" by Dickens.

10. The principal sources of derivation of the English language are two the Anglo-Saxon which comprises about sixty per cent of our words and the Latin which comprises about thirty per cent.

11. A noun in the nominative case may be used in various ways as subject of a verb as an appositive noun as a predicate noun as nominative by direct address and absolutely with a participle.

12. James Wilson superintendent of the Canadian Pacific Mr. Lockwood who has the charge of the work of preparing the landing of the Pacific cable and two engineers have started for Redwood creek.

13. The nutting party brought almost everything that the nuts would fit into such as boxes bags baskets and tin pails.

14. Look at the picture before us the wild wood the stately palace the river with its reedy margin.

15. The principal characters in the story are Hawkeye the Scout Major Heyward the two Mohicans Uncas and his father Colonel Munro and his two daughters Cora and Alice.

16. We were a small party for such a big house only the proprietor and his wife old people my sister and I (four persons).

17. A formal essay can often be separated into three divisions the introduction which suggests what is to follow the body which comprises the bulk of the material and the conclusion which consists of an effective ending.

18. The English rulers of the House of Stuart were the following James I Charles I and then came the Republic under Cromwell Charles II James II William and Mary and Anne (seven heads).

19. Three entirely separate stories are woven into the plot the story of Shylock and Antonio the story of Bassanio and Portia and more unimportant than the others the story of Jessica and Lorenzo.

20. The girl had three new dresses her best dress which she wore to church her school dress and an everyday gown.

21. He provided himself with the following books Webster's Dictionary a Latin grammar an atlas and a Bible.

22. We thought we should need the following articles five loaves of bread two cans of ham for that is good for sandwiches some fancy crackers and some pickles.

23. There were five in the family my mother my uncle my mother's only brother my grandfather my maternal grandmother and my cousin.

24. The thoughts are quite commonplace that all men must die that the most humble may have had in them some powers which under other circumstances might have made them famous.

25. There are six tenses in English namely present past future present perfect past perfect future perfect.

26. I bought these gifts for Dorothy a small doll dressed in white silk a doll carriage one lined with blue a pair of black shoes and a box of candy.

27. Mrs. Tulliver was seated there with all her treasures one of the linen chests was open the silver teapot was unwrapped from its many folds of paper the best china was laid out on the top of the closed linen chest spoons skewers and ladles were spread in rows.

28. There was quite a group round the fire when they reached it an old gypsy woman was seated on the ground occasionally poking a skewer into the round kettle that sent forth an odorous steam two small shock-headed children were lying prone on their elbows and a placid donkey was eating his bite of excellent stolen hay.

29. The bright moonlight threw into strange light and shadow the objects that lined the walls Greek statues and busts of Roman emperors low cabinets filled with curiosities tropical birds and huge horns of beasts and above all queer family portraits.

30. Last of all came a couple whom the villagers eyed yet more eagerly than the young bride and bridegroom a fine old gentleman who looked around with keen glances and a stately lady in a blue and white silk robe who surely looked like Queen Charlotte.

31. Mendon passed resolutions containing three fundamental propositions of the Declaration itself that all men have an equal

right to life and liberty that this right is inalienable and that government must originate in the free consent of the people.

32. He was by profession a lawyer of elegant tastes well-read in literature and deeply versed in political history and philosophy.

33. Washington's best title to the high honor now thrust upon him lay in his wonderful self-control sound judgment lofty patriotism and sublime courage.

34. Fleet and army royal flag and scarlet uniform coronet and ribbon every sign and symbol of foreign authority vanished from these shores.

35. In the Federal Convention of 1787 Washington was president Franklin aged eighty-one the oldest member Gillman of New Hampshire aged twenty-five the youngest.

Rule 9. A colon is used to precede an additional statement used for explanation or illustration.

Exercise 39. — *Apply the above rule to the following sentences:*

1. A tall man has at least one advantage in a crowd he is not likely to be stifled.

2. The following is an illustration of a non-restrictive and a restrictive element he never as one could easily see did any difficult work unless he was forced to do so.

3. The story ends as I wished Scrooge became a good and generous man.

4. My bicycle was in a bad condition the handle-bars were bent a pedal was broken the saddle was twisted and a few spokes were missing.

5. In school he was interested in his work with one exception he didn't like Greek.

6. A careful examination will show the cause of their success it is due to a combination of training business capacity and character.

7. The following sentence illustrates a noun used independently with a participle The mountains having been crossed the chauffeurs found the rest of the trip less difficult.

8. The maze of railroad tracks and trains confused him he could not distinguish his special train nor the route he was to follow.

9. We work for the whole state we believe that what helps our city helps our state.

10. The building was a perfect fire-trap it had only two exits no fire escapes and was built of wood throughout.

11. The root principle of a democracy is this the government shall be of the people for the people and by the people.

12. Then he tried to make the scene easier by rehearsal he made up his mind how he would pass from the admission of his weakness in letting Dunstan have the money to the fact that Dunstan had a hold on him which he had been unable to shake off and how he would work up his father to expect something very bad before he told him the fact.

13. The old Squire was an implacable man he made resolutions in violent anger but he was not to be moved from them after his anger had subsided.

14. I can't explain that I don't think any of the strongest effects our natures are susceptible of can ever be explained.

15. Maggie had not heard a word he had said she was absorbed in a page at which she had opened.

16. So it has been since the days of Hecuba and Hector tamer of horses inside the gates are the women with uplifted hands offering prayers watching the world's combat from afar.

17. He had not his full share in the common good of men he could not even pass muster with the insignificant but must be singled out for pity.

18. There are two courses for you to take you must either pay me the money or go into bankruptcy.

19. You have always been sure that you yourself are right it is

because you have not a mind large enough to see that there is anything better than your own conduct and your own petty aims.

20. The father was silent the flood of emotion hemmed in all power of speech.

21. All was quiet there her father was lying heedless of everything around him with his eyes closed as when she had left him.

22. It is the proudest and most obstinate men who are the most likely to contradict themselves suddenly everything is easier for them than to face the simple fact that they are wrong.

23. Maggie had a tenderness for deformed things she preferred the wry-necked lambs because they needed petting and nursing.

24. Tom had small opinion of Saladin whose scimitar could cut a cushion in two in an instant who wanted to cut cushions?

25. There is no sense of ease like the ease which we felt in those scenes where we were born we accepted them and loved them as we accepted our own sense of existence.

26. At Jacobs Academy life had not presented itself to the boys as a difficult problem there were plenty of fellows to play with.

27. Suddenly it occurred to Maggie that the gypsies might think she was an idiot Tom had said that her cropped hair made her look like one.

28. The delicate plant had been too deeply bruised in the struggle to put forth a blossom it died.

29. The trouble is this that they are essentially aristocratic where they should be democratic.

30. He was very brave when there was any danger he remained at the post of duty.

Rule 10. A colon is used to precede a direct quotation introduced formally. A quotation introduced informally is preceded by a comma.

Rule 11. Short phrases or single words may be italicized instead of quoted.

Rule 12. Single words or broken phrases when quoted do not always need the initial capital letter or the introductory punctuation mark.

Rule 13. Quotations within quotations demand single quotation marks.

Exercise 40. — *Follow the foregoing rules in punctuating the following sentences:*

1. I am sorry to disoblige you madam he replied but the laborer will be here immediately.

2. Saved your life cried the woman I have heard that story before.

3. You must do this Gladstone once said to the Queen.

Must said the Queen and do you know sir who I am

Madam you are the Queen of England but I am the people of England and the people say must.

4. I have often read books saying do your work well and if you try you will succeed.

5. Did I say never

6. I said shall I come back here in three days.

7. He read on a marble tablet this inscription look not mournfully into the past.

8. She often said remember to think of mother's last words just be good.

9. Mary said I like the place in the poem where it says between the dark and the daylight because it describes the twilight so well.

10. The author said I think I prefer Blackmore's Lorna Doone to any other novel.

11. Mr. Woodward said my young friends I will leave you with this line from Longfellow let us then be up and doing.

12. She said I do not like the saying practice what you preach it is sometimes so irritating.

13. Emerson wrote the following a gentleman is never noisy a lady is always serene.

14. John answered Mr. Brown I understood you to say illusion.

15. Mary please go into the office and say Mr. Smith are we to learn Tennyson's Flower in the Crannied Wall.

16. Dear tender soul whimpered a woman and I said to him only this morning why don't you discipline my children how can you expect them to learn.

17. What news asked the porter what news O favorite of the gods.

18. Why Mark said Tom Pinch who'd have thought of seeing you here

19. The invitation read as follows My dear Mr. Green Will you speak before our mens club on Feb. 12 subject a sketch of Abraham Lincoln.

20. The first comment made upon the lesson was this I like best the phrases a host of golden daffodils and tossing and dancing in the breeze.

21. From the rude scaffold came Nathan Hale's voice saying firmly I only regret that I have but one life to give for my country.

22. Mr. Gladstone wrote if among all the pedestals supplied by history for public characters of extraordinary ability and purity I saw one higher than all the rest and if I were required by a moment's notice to name the fittest occupant for it my choice would light upon Washington.

23. It is done cried the Chancellor long live George Washington President of the United States.

24. This thought he is a serious matter for by doing as I desire I may give offense to Juno who has already been blaming me among the gods.

25. James said when I am studying the Odyssey I like to read the very fitting epithets such as clear-eyed Athene silver-footed Thetis earth-shaking Poseidon.

26. Then the king exclaimed now I see that the prophecy where lies the Stone of Scone there shall the Scots rule is true.

27. The story read as follows Hector had called his child Scamandrius but the people called him Astyanax meaning city king.

28. Mr. Robinson said to himself now I see that when the committee told me that I was the only person capable of filling the office they were flattering me and I begin to realize the meaning of the phrase giving a sop to Cerberus.

29. As he passed down the hall cries of traitor were raised.

30. One story of Raleigh is as follows one day after Queen Elizabeth had given Raleigh a post in the palace he was writing the following with a diamond on a window pane fain would I climb but that I fear to fall and Elizabeth who just then came by added this rhyming line if thy heart fails thee climb not at all.

31. Cromwell's troop his lovely company as he called it became known as a splendid body of sober well-trained soldiers.

32. King William said to one of his bishops do you know that though I have been the happiest man on earth I am now the most miserable.

33. The bishop exclaimed why oh why do you say these bitter words.

Rule 14. Marks of parenthesis are used to include matter having the slightest possible connection with the rest of the sentence. Any mark of punctuation to follow the word preceding the parenthesis is usually placed only after the last mark of parenthesis.

Exercise 41. — *Indicate the parentheses in the following sentences and punctuate:*

1. If he kicks a goal we shall win this half oh that man has put his foot into my pocket but even that will not give us the game.

2. My hat where is it now which by the way is a new one cost five dollars.

3. The battle of Bunker Hill was it June 1775 was essentially a victory for the Americans.

4. While I was away I I will attend to that presently who never was known to be especially keen found out the truth.

5. When you write the story I wonder when that will be please send me a copy.

6. Then the children played games and sang songs singing howling rather and rolled in the grass.

7. While I was away I did you speak who never was known to be especially keen found out the truth.

8. Maybe the first person won't want the magazine you can smile to yourself for what he is missing but the second or third will.

9. Lad I forget your name here is your money and ten cents more for being kind to my son.

10. He sold his beautiful horse for five hundred dollars just think of selling a horse for that price and went to Europe on the proceeds.

11. Boy I wanted you no wife I was not talking to you to get me a pail of water.

12. Robert Brown's first wife Alys Old Chester had hard work to swallow her name this first Mrs. Brown was a good deal of a trial to everybody.

13. I was going down the street who said they saw me and I met my cousin.

14. I received your invitation to visit you at the seashore but oh dear do you hear me bewailing I can't come.

15. Thou happy happy elf

My dear he's sticking pins into himself

Thou pretty opening rose.

Rule 15. A dash, or a comma and dash, may be used to set off matter having a slight connection with the rest of the sentence.

Exercise 42. — *Following the foregoing rule, punctuate the following sentences:*

1. Italics indicated in writing by underlining are used for emphasis foreign words and titles of books.

2. I went down street it was raining very hard and met my mother.

3. The man I think he was a professor attended the lecture in the hall.

4. The third and he is the master's favorite will be a worthy successor.

5. Later a young lady came hurrying down the street she had a new hat on holding her head high with pride.

6. The azalea its Knickerbocker name in New York was *pinkster* grows luxuriantly in Virginia.

7. The moment that the recitation began it was oral he forgot all his week's work and made an utter failure.

8. As he strode along the dog always at his heels he was busy planning his escape.

9. He could not recalling all that he had crowded into that one day but entertain a strong misgiving that his enterprise was doomed.

10. I knew the house the old house I mean as soon as I caught the first glimpse of it.

11. Here am I sir said the general setting up his umbrella to represent himself and a villanous looking umbrella it was too.

12. I think there is a reasonable opportunity Heaven knows we don't expect much to do the work in which we are interested.

13. He certainly could not be considered young that was a matter of fact and probably could not be considered handsome but that was a matter of opinion.

14. At the landing place where he had left his goods he found a half dozen men he wondered why they were so wan and forlorn who helped him to carry his property to the log house.

15. The story of the fishing trip the whole class was to work upon it was to be ready on Friday.

16. We will buy your goods and sell you ours that is if we don't change our minds.

17. It is not only agreeable and nothing can be more agreeable but it is instructive.

18. The scheming fellow dull-witted for all his scheming had no conception of our counter-plans.

19. This early beginning may who knows be the means of your final success.

20. Having finished my work and I hope it will prove to be well done I am ready for the next opening.

Exercise 43. — *Arrange the following selections in proper paragraphs and capitalize and punctuate correctly:*

These appearances rebecca hastily communicated to ivanhoe and added the skirts of the woods seem lined with archers although only a few are advanced from its dark shadow under what banner asked ivanhoe under no ensign of war which i can observe answered rebecca a singular novelty muttered the knight to advance to storm such a castle without pennon or banner displayed seest thou who they be that act as leaders a knight clad in sable armor is the most conspicuous said rebecca.

It was with great difficulty that the self-important man in the cocked hat restored order then he asked rip van winkle again what he had come there for rip said that he had come in search of some of his old neighbors well who are they name them cried an old man rip bethought himself a moment and then inquired wheres nicholas vedder there was silence for a little time than an old man replied in a thin piping voice nicholas vedder why he is dead and gone these eighteen years.

rip cried out in despair does nobody here know rip van winkle oh

rip van winkle exclaimed two or three oh to be sure thats rip van winkle yonder leaning against the tree rip looked and beheld a precise counterpart of himself as he went up the mountain apparently as lazy and certainly as ragged the man in the cocked hat demanded who he was and what was his name god knows exclaimed rip at his wits end im not myself im somebody else thats me yonder no thats somebody else got into my shoes.

SECTION II

USE OF WORDS

MISPRONUNCIATION

Exercise 44. — *The following words are frequently mispronounced. Find their correct pronunciation.*

- | | | |
|--------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. azure | 25. butcher | 48. conscientious |
| 2. ally | 26. cap-a-pie | 49. conjure (to implore) |
| 3. aëronaut | 27. cellar | 50. conjure (to enchant) |
| 4. ask | 28. canon | 51. coronet |
| 5. almond | 29. can't | 52. cynosure |
| 6. auxiliary | 30. cupola | 53. courtier |
| 7. any | 31. casualty | 54. courteous |
| 8. architect | 32. catch | 55. disputant |
| 9. area | 33. certain | 56. deaf |
| 10. address (noun) | 34. chastisement | 57. docile |
| 11. address (verb) | 35. chivalric | 58. de cease |
| 12. artistically | 36. chivalry | 59. diphtheria |
| 13. awry | 37. chauffeur | 60. deficit |
| 14. attaché | 38. confidant | 61. dessert |
| 15. aye (always) | 39. civilization | 62. dew |
| 16. aye (yes) | 40. cleanly (adj.) | 63. digest |
| 17. amateur | 41. clothes | 64. dishabille |
| 18. bas-relief | 42. combatant | 65. elm |
| 19. bouquet | 43. comely | 66. exquisite |
| 20. bath | 44. comparable | 67. estate |
| 21. bicycle | 45. complex | 68. forehead |
| 22. blatant | 46. compound (n. and adj.) | 69. frantically |
| 23. brooch | 47. conduit | 70. finance |
| 24. brusque | | |

71. finale	105. launch	138. resource
72. financier	106. launder	139. roil
73. February	107. laundry	140. research
74. faucet	108. Latin	141. roof
75. frequent(verb)	109. learned (adj.)	142. root
76. gape	110. must have	143. romance
77. gallant (noun)	111. menu	144. route
78. gallows	112. mischievous	145. reparable
79. garage	113. minute (adj.)	146. reservoir
80. gibber	114. matron	147. satiety
81. grimace	115. mode	148. sinecure
82. glance	116. mirage	149. sort of
83. gross	117. mongrel	150. sleek
84. haunt	118. negligee	151. secretary
85. hearth	119. new	152. sobriquet
86. heinous	120. newspaper	153. saunter
87. herb	121. none	154. slough (cast off)
88. heroine	122. oases	155. slough (a swamp)
89. hiccough	123. obligatory	156. spoon
90. hoist	124. often	157. spectator
91. homage	125. particularly	158. stupid
92. inquiry	126. pen	159. suite
93. inveigle	127. patron	160. sword
94. indict	128. path	161. suave
95. italicize	129. pillar	162. taunt
96. jaunt	130. pedagogy	163. tiny
97. juvenile	131. peremptory	164. Tuesday
98. jaundice	132. perhaps	165. thither
99. joust	133. probity	166. tortoise
100. kettle	134. precedent(noun)	167. vaunt
101. kiln	135. precedence (noun)	168. valet
102. laboratory		169. vaudeville
103. lath	136. quay	170. would have
104. laugh	137. recognize	171. yesterday

CHOICE OF WORDS

Exercise 45. — *In the following phrases suggest as many synonyms as possible for the italicized expressions and try to decide under what conditions each would be most applicable:*

1. The avalanche *came* down the mountain.
2. The ball *came* directly to its goal.
3. He *fell* to the floor.
4. The man *walked* through the hall.
5. He *made his way with difficulty* through the underbrush (or) through the waves (or) through the street (or) through the crowd.
6. He was *eating with evident satisfaction*.
7. He was *trying to find his way* through the darkness of the room.
8. He was *going hastily* through his bureau drawers.
9. They were *moving along slowly and easily*.
10. He was *hunting everywhere* for his gold.
11. The parents *left the children to take care of themselves*.
12. The children *showed their pleasure* in the performance.
13. They were *looking closely* at the moth.
14. Every one was *talking about* the robbery.
15. As he stepped into the swamp the mud and water *filled* his shoes.
16. Voices *sounded* through the house.
17. Just as soon as the hunter had gone the animal *put his head out* of his hole.
18. When the sound of firing was heard the people in the houses *came hurrying out*.
19. He had run so fast that he *could hardly breathe*.
20. The eagle *watches* his prey from his lofty height and then *flies directly down upon it*.
21. When the gift was offered him he *refused it with anger*.

22. Realizing that they were being pursued, they *hurried as fast as they could*.
23. I *tried to hide* my grief and *managed to eat* a few mouthfuls.
24. His excitement *showed in his eyes and cheeks*.
25. The dog *looked frightened and ashamed*.
26. They seemed *demoralized with terror*.
27. A wakeful man heard the cry of "Fire" and *went hurriedly* through the corridors *arousing the people*.
28. The children *showed that they were tired by the way they walked*.
29. It *rained very hard and persistently*.
30. The water *came through* the tiny hole in the dike.

Exercise 46. — *In the following exercise use the words in each group correctly and effectively in sentences:*

1. real, awfully, very
2. off, from
3. nearly, most, almost
4. lug, take, carry, fetch, bring
5. liable, likely, apt
6. smart, able, clever, capable, intelligent, bright
7. hurry, hustle, skip, run, hasten
8. walk, jog, plod, stride, stalk, stumble, trudge, plough
9. skim, slide, slip, flit, glance
10. elegant, fine, good, enjoyable, nice, great, grand
11. rest, balance
12. funny, queer, peculiar
13. oral, verbal
14. reckon, guess, calculate, think, judge, believe, suppose, estimate.
15. amount, number, quantity
16. push, elbow, thread, worm
17. poke, stick, thrust, jam

18. refuse, deny, repel, reject, rebuff, spurn
19. thin, lean, spare, gaunt
20. unpleasant, objectionable, repellent, repulsive, loathsome
21. huge, immense, colossal
22. old, aged, antique, antiquated, ancient, obsolete
23. flash, shine, glitter, glisten, glimmer, twinkle, gleam, sparkle
24. cry, groan, moan, scream, yell, shout, halloo
25. unclean, squalid, filthy
26. luscious, delicious, piquant, pungent, insipid
27. grasp, clasp, seize, grab
28. work, toil, labor
29. look, search, scan, scrutinize, examine
30. think, reflect, consider, ponder, muse, dream
31. astonish, amaze, astound
32. clumsy, awkward, uncouth, uncultivated
33. ludicrous, comical, droll, facetious
34. cheerful, gay, jolly, mirthful, gleeful
35. noted, notorious
36. frightful, horrible, awful, dreadful, fearful
37. state, inform, tell, declare
38. beautiful, handsome, pretty, splendid, magnificent, grand
39. common, neutral, general, universal
40. habit, custom
41. constant, determined, steadfast, inflexible, obstinate
42. delusion, illusion

Exercise 47. — *The following sentences have incorrect expressions. Correct.*

1. He will have to expatiate his crime.
2. I never heard anything like that story; it is incredulous.
3. Cerebus guarded the entrance to Hades.
4. We have just finished reading the tragedies of Shakespeare.
5. Mary would just as lives go as not.

6. Please ask the conductor to leave us out at Fourteenth street.

7. The casualties of 1911 were numerous.

8. Hoping to have a prompt answer, I am

Yours respectively,

W. E. LOMBARD

9. The agriculturalists of the country are applying science to their business.

10. I am conscious that the clock has already struck ten.

11. Fruit is healthy for food.

12. The events that have transpired since June will change our plans.

13. We are liable to be invited to the May party.

14. Such a quantity of boys as assembled in the hall at recess.

15. He is an amateur, — merely a beginner.

16. Use half of the cream today and the balance tomorrow.

17. The bulk of the pupils did not want Mr. Smith for president.

18. James tells me that his father is enjoying rather poor health this summer.

19. Don't he look good in that suit?

20. You hadn't ought to decline the offer.

21. The teacher can't seem to learn the boy anything.

22. You told me to cook the eggs and I had the right to cook them, but I forgot it.

23. Mary went to the teacher and asked, "May I bring home my book this noon?"

24. This morning as I was just after waking up I heard the clock strike six.

25. We take French off Mr. Park.

26. Margaret, Alice, and Julia have a mutual agreement regarding their reading.

27. If I tell you the secret you must not let on that you know anything about it.

28. I find that the stone wouldn't fit noways.

29. When the janitor found that we boys were to blame he lit on us.
30. That boy wanted the office of class president the worst way.
31. Before very long the yacht was in a big fix.
32. The entire club blamed the whole affair upon the secretary.
33. You needn't refuse me for I am bound to have my way.
34. Wasn't it funny that that one flash of lightning should have killed two parties in different houses?
35. How will this cold weather effect him?
36. Shall you except your invitation to join the society?
37. Grammar lessons are most always real hard.
38. Has the bread raised?
39. Do you like riz biscuits?
40. The wedding procession moved slowly up the center isle.
41. They have a fine corpse of teachers in that building.
42. David's heart was rung by the death of Absalom.
43. Don't you love chocolate cake?
44. She is a fine women.
45. The fire was kindled on the alter.
46. When I asked his advice he gave me good council.
47. His bridal rein was loose and dangling.
48. Please telegraph for a lower birth for the western trip.
49. The principle characters in the story were bound to make trouble for the rest.
50. The currant items of expense are most ready to print.
51. That man's hair always looks so slick.
52. Macaulay's "Essay on Johnson" is full of illusions.
53. The king had a retinue of attendance.
54. The house is a most dilapidated affair.
55. He is the man what wants to go.
56. The father looked discussed when his son brought home his report from school.

57. We knew that Mr. Allen had not been well, but his sudden disease this morning was a shock to everyone.

58. What shall we have for desert to-day?

59. A quotation introduced formerly is preceded by a colon.

60. To what genius does this plant belong?

61. Are you afraid of lightening?

62. That man is a veritable pillow in his church.

63. What was the witches' prophesy?

64. Have you seen the display of writing materials in the stationary store?

65. Hebe was tall and graceful of statue.

66. That symphony concert must of been fine.

67. It would of been better to have done our work yesterday.

68. I sought of wanted to go to the party, but I decided not to except the invitation.

69. Do you calculate to go to Paris while you are away?

70. For quiet a while I heard the singing of the girls in their canoes.

71. Isn't that picture awfully cute?

72. The football captain wasn't hurt any as I could see.

73. When he waded out beyond his depth he was drowned.

74. We were so hungry that by the time we reached home we hadn't scarcely any berries left.

75. That is the boy I chum round with.

76. You can get those collars at "Woods' Gents' Furnishing Goods" shop.

77. You hadn't ought to use *hardly* with another negative expression.

78. At Front Street a lady with two children stood waiting for the car, and, as I looked, another lady came up to her and grabbed her bag.

79. What kind of a binder do you like the best?

80. Neither of the three boys were on time.

81. I looked every place for my hat.
82. Her husband is plenty good enough for her.
83. It said in the paper this morning that the President was coming.

FIGURES OF SPEECH

Figures of speech are used to make language more effective. The common figures are metaphor, simile, allegory, personification, apostrophe, metonymy, euphemism, hyperbole, antithesis, irony, climax, onomatopœia, and alliteration.

Metaphor and **Simile** are figures based on resemblance; metaphor implies the comparison, while simile expresses it, usually by either *like* or *as*.

Allegory is a prolonged metaphor used to teach some abstract truth by the use of symbols.

Personification attributes life to inanimate objects. When the object is directly addressed, the figure is called **Apostrophe**.

Metonymy is the substitution of one name for another which it suggests.

Euphemism is a softened way of expressing an unpleasant thought.

Hyperbole is effective exaggeration.

Antithesis is a contrast of words or thoughts.

Irony is hidden satire.

Climax states a series of thoughts in the order of their importance, the most important last. A reversal of this order is sometimes used for humorous effect and is called **Anti-climax**.

Onomatopœia emphasizes the meaning by adapting the sound to the sense.

Alliteration repeats the same sound in successive words.

Exercise 48. — *What figures of speech do you find in the following examples? Discuss their effectiveness.*

1. Every drop of water ran in a panic, like so many people in a frightened crowd.

2. Ichabod was tumbled headlong into the dust; and Gunpowder, the black steed, and the goblin rider passed like a whirlwind.

3. Life was to her a perpetual revel; it was one long Lord Mayor's day.

4. The ample boards of the old castles groaned under the weight of hospitality.

5. His bulk is still further increased by a multiplicity of coats, in which he is buried like a cauliflower.

6. Hams, tongues, and flitches of bacon were suspended from the ceiling; a smoke-jack made its ceaseless clanking beside the fireplace, and a clock ticked in one corner.

7. It was really delightful to see the old Squire, seated by the hospitable fireside of his ancestors and looking around him like the sun of a system, beaming warmth and gladness to every heart.

8. His face had a dry perpetual bloom on it, like a frost-bitten leaf in August.

9. He was so gaunt that the case of a flageolet would have been a mansion for him.

10. The parson's head seemed to have shrunk away within his wig, like a dried filbert in its shell.

11. Wit is a mighty tart, pungent ingredient, and much too acid for some stomachs; but honest good humor is the oil and wine of a merry meeting.

12. Master Simon was in as chipper a humor as a grasshopper filled with dew.

13. It was inspiring to see wild-eyed frolic and warm-hearted hospitality breaking out from the gloom of winter, and old age throwing off his apathy.

14. He was tall, but exceedingly lank, with narrow shoulders, long arms and legs, hands that dangled a mile out of his sleeves, feet that might have served for shovels, and his whole frame most loosely hung together.

15. Another of his sources of fearful pleasure was to pass long winter evenings with the old Dutch wives as they sat spinning by the fire, with a row of apples sputtering along the hearth, and listen to their tales of ghosts and goblins, and haunted fields and haunted brooks, and haunted bridges and haunted houses, and particularly of the Headless Horseman, or galloping Hessian of the Hollow.

16. A great elm tree spread its broad branches over the house. At the foot of the tree bubbled up a spring of the softest and sweetest water and then stole sparkling away through the grass to a neighboring brook, that babbled along among alders and dwarf willows.

17. Swallows and martins were twittering and pigeons were cooing. Sleek unwieldy porkers were grunting in their pens, regiments of turkeys were gobbling through the farm yard, and guinea fowls were fretting, with their peevish, discontented cry.

18. Sometimes Brom Bones would be heard dashing along past the farmhouses at midnight, with whoop and halloo.

19. All was now bustle and hubbub in the late quiet school-room.

20. Old Baltus Van Tassel moved about among his guests with a face as round and jolly as the harvest moon.

21. As old Gunpowder dashed forwards, snuffing and snorting, suddenly Ichabod heard a splashy tramp by the side of the bridge.

22. In gallant trim the gilded vessel goes,
Youth on the prow, and Pleasure at the helm.

23. Fell Thirst and Famine scowl
A baleful smile upon their baffled guest.

24. But thou, O Hope, with eyes so fair,
What was thy delightful measure?

25. Cheerfulness, a nymph of healthiest hue,
Her bow across her shoulder flung,
Her buskins gemmed with morning dew,
Blew an inspiring air.
26. And all thy sons, O Nature, learn my tale.
27. Sweet Auburn, loveliest village of the plain,
How often have I loitered o'er thy green.
28. And as a hare whom hounds and horn pursue
Pants to the place from whence at first he flew,
I still had hopes, my long vexations past,
Here to return, and die at home at last.
29. Life! we've been long together
Through pleasant and through cloudy weather.
30. Wee, modest, crimson-tipped flower,
Thou's met me in an evil hour.
31. And ere three shrill notes the piper uttered,
You heard as if an army muttered;
And the muttering grew to a grumbling
And the grumbling grew to a mighty rumbling
And out of the houses the rats came tumbling,
Great rats, small rats, lean rats, brawny rats,
Brown rats, black rats, gray rats, tawny rats.
32. His reasons are as two grains of wheat hid in two bushels
of chaff.
33. When I shun Scylla, your father, I run into Charybdis, your
mother.
34. Vice is a monster of such frightful mien
As to be hated needs but to be seen.
35. . . . Slowly past the barge
Whereon the lily maid of Astolat
Lay smiling, like a star in blackest night.
36. Rivers of water run down my eyes because I have not kept
thy law.
37. The crash of the cymbals, the boom of the copper kettle-

drums, the wild wail of the hautboys, and the tinkling of the Persian harps sounded above all.

38. The lion's eyes were twin coals of fire.

39. The music swayed and throbbed like the sighs of ocean surf.

40. Hear me, O Earth, hear me, O Hills!

41. Dry clashed his harness in the icy caves
And barren chasms, and all to left and right
The bare black cliff clanged round him, as he based
His feet in juts of slippery crag that rang,
Sharp-smitten with the dint of armed heels.

42. But while I mused, came Memory, with sad eyes,
Holding the folded annals of my youth.

43. Extremes meet.

44. Fools rush in where angels fear to tread.

45. One can be penny wise and pound foolish.

46. It is better to go to the house of mourning than to the house of feasting.

47. She was the lode-star of her mother's family.

48. The harbor-buoy, sole star of phosphorescence in the calm.

49. Better be first in a little Iberian village
Than be second in Rome.

50. Many a night I saw the Pleiades rising thro' the mellow shade

Glitter like a swarm of fire-flies tangled in a silver braid.

51. Love took up the glass of Time, and turned it in his glowing hands.

52. What dreams will come
When we have shuffled off this mortal coil
Must give us pause.

53. Overhead, fantastic gables, crowding, stared.

54. As shines the moon in clouded skies,
She in her poor attire was seen.

55. I chatter over stony ways,
In little sharps and trebles,
I bubble into eddying bays,
I babble on the pebbles.

56. In every window there was at least one tiny bird in a tiny birdcage, twittering and hopping his little ballet of despair.

57. The table groaned beneath the weight of the delicacies heaped upon it.

58. The door had two great glass eyes in its forehead, with an inquisitive green pupil in each.

59. I wish some well-fed philosopher, whose blood is ice, whose heart is iron, could have seen Oliver Twist clutching at the food the dog had neglected.

SECTION III

SENTENCE STRUCTURE

UNITY IN SENTENCES

Unity demands that the sentence shall have one main idea. The unity of a sentence is destroyed by putting together ideas that should be separated, by separating ideas that should be connected, by making the wrong idea subordinate, and by making coördinate ideas that are not of equal importance.

Exercise 49. — *In accordance with these principles correct the following sentences, all of which show lack of unity:*

1. She looked to see who it was and it was Tom.
2. One afternoon I was studying and noticed that the cat kept walking around my chair.
3. The words are very simple and I think it strange that a tinker could write such a good book.
4. One day he was in the woods fishing and a soldier came along.
5. Everything was accurately described and the reader cannot fail to recognize the descriptions.
6. One of the girls gave a scream of delight and pulled up a fish.
7. The banquet was soon announced and I was very much astonished at the perversity of some of the guests.
8. In the henyard were two beehives and it was there we spent much time.

9. This is a magnificent building and no one should miss seeing it.

10. Aunt Maria had a little girl staying with her during the winter and had made some tarts for tea.

11. He has great wit and differing from many authors it is not hidden.

12. Strings were tied across different places and they had difficulty in reaching their own rooms.

13. A comfortable breeze was blowing when we started and it lasted till we had gone about five miles.

14. Our walk had given us an appetite and we could not resist eating immediately.

15. Mrs. Nickleby is a queer person and I think she shows very little sense for a woman of her age.

16. Warner describes his trip very wonderfully and says his first strange sight was the dress a pilot wore.

17. He found his aunt very kind and after a short time he was again sent to a school of Dr. Strong's.

18. The pictures of the coming event were very fascinating and all the boys of the village could hardly think of anything else.

19. One night my mother went to church and had to come home alone.

20. The description of the "happy valley" was especially fine and it seems to me that I should be contented to live there.

21. They danced for some time after which a supper was served.

22. This was the beginning of his critical work and he has often been called the first critic of America.

23. We went up the main road about half a mile when we came to a pasture.

24. She was telling my father about it and James heard some one crying pitifully on the steps.

25. We kept on and saw a milk can.

26. My grandmother's house is near the main road and we were able to see all the wagons pass.

27. Some of the conversation between Mr. and Mrs. Glegg is very humorous and there are many people like them.

28. There are fine descriptions of the duel and the war and I think by the use of the negro dialect the writer expresses himself more effectively.

29. It is a dramatic poem: many syllables are either omitted or added and there are many details.

30. I boarded a train and I was rather downhearted to think I must ride three hours with no one to talk to.

31. After the storm everything seemed fresh and cool and quiet and we forgot there had been a storm.

32. We got out about a mile from land and a thunder storm started to roll up.

33. The characters were consistent and you can easily see that the women were supposed to take a minor part.

34. The Micawbers and their fortunes form the most amusing element and men like Micawber are not unknown in this country today.

35. I liked them as their characters developed well in the story and Lizzy is the only one who made a scene interesting.

36. The characters were the same all through the story and I do not think there is much character development in the story.

37. She was conscious of her powers and although she felt that Adam was superior to her other admirers she never thought of accepting him.

38. I like the simple way in which the author tells her story and the beautiful descriptions do not hinder the movement.

39. I have never read a book before so full of vice and folly and I think it must have been extremely hard to live an honest life in the midst of such wickedness.

40. The style is quaint and John Gilpin and his wife are shown to be an honest loving couple.

41. We walked up one road and came out near the Holden reservoir.

42. We went to the door and two big dogs came out and frightened us.
43. We came to the crossing and we could hear the rumble of the train.
44. We went in the steam-cars and the scenery was beautiful.
45. Hypatia is an interesting character and the scene was laid in Alexandria.
46. The young monk was a mysterious sort of person and the description of him was good.
47. David was a queer sort of child and he was full of questions and did not hesitate to ask them.
48. I liked McWilliams because he was funny and the story would have been sad if McWilliams had not been there to enliven it.
49. Mendoza I did not like and he first showed his character when he tried to make Clay pay him money.
50. Everything was quiet and I could hear the ticking of the clock in the kitchen.
51. They came downstairs and could hear Mary singing.
52. Time passed very quickly in the garden and I think it must have been about twenty minutes before I thought of Baby again.
53. I began to pick blueberries when my foot struck against something.
54. We dug up the chest and found it very heavy.
55. I got to the station and found that I was five minutes early.
56. We found a spring of clear cold water and it was very refreshing.
57. We were very hungry and nothing ever tasted so good as this simple lunch.
58. Her character was very clearly drawn and she appeared to be a real person.
59. He seemed to be fearless and he rushed into all sorts of danger.

60. We got as far as Sudbury and we got off the road.

61. The characters are real and I think that Fred Vincy's character is very strongly brought out.

62. It is an interesting book and from the way it begins it seems as if it would have a different ending.

63. After crossing the bridge we climbed a steep hill and at the top the road was level for three miles or more.

64. He lacked backbone and one could know his whole character by once meeting him.

65. I stood on the edge of the sidewalk and thought I would watch the bout.

66. The Egyptian religion of Isis was well described and it was very corrupt.

67. When we reached Jefferson we looked at our pedometers and they registered thirty-five miles.

68. This was great sport and oftentimes we crossed the brook two or three times.

69. This air was bracing and soon we began to think about something to eat.

70. We soon came to a little farmhouse and asked if we could have something to eat.

71. The machine is a "Stephens little six," and everything is very handy and it is, I think, a very easy car to run.

72. The tree was well loaded and some time passed before they had cleaned it.

73. There were a hundred sailors on board and also a fine view of the harbor could be seen.

74. King Naonett's real character was brought out and it showed that there was a great deal of kindness beneath all his paint and feathers.

75. I found this book very interesting and have read it several times.

76. I immediately thought where the hornet came from and looked at the nest and I saw several hornets outside the entrance.

77. We started early and on the way out one of the wheels came off the barge.

78. We all sat down on the bank and put on our skates and somebody cried during this process, "Last one on the ice is it."

79. This science is a most interesting one and to have the pleasure which comes from a knowledge of the various stars it is not necessary to have a fully equipped observatory.

80. The stairs leading to the second story are very rickety, and one has to be careful in going up and down them.

81. I waited patiently a few minutes and thought I felt a slight pull on my line.

82. When they reached the pond they got their fishing tackle ready and found they had forgotten the bait.

83. They went back and fished for about an hour and decided it was time for lunch.

84. We were paddling close to shore and overhanging the water was a large limb and up among the leaves I could see the gleam of two fierce eyes.

85. He gave a scream and woke up.

86. She was a very interesting person to talk with and John saw her many a time in the garden hoeing potatoes as he passed by.

87. He had an unerring scent for "pairs" in his "laddies" and the little village had never been without its scholar in the University through his untiring efforts.

88. I asked her what the trouble was and she told me. She had put salt in her candy instead of sugar.

89. The road from Worcester to Spencer is used by thousands of motor vehicles and the material of the roads must be of an excellent standard for they hold out very well.

90. In the meantime the jam has caused much ice and water to leave the course of the river and overflow the surrounding country and often many buildings and cattle are swept away.

91. The crow does do damage to the corn. Experiments have shown that hard dry corn is never eaten if they can get anything else.

92. It often happens that the birds start north too early. The climate here is so deceiving.

93. Over the fireplace was a long broad shelf and on each end was an old-fashioned candlestick.

94. We knew something was wrong and jumped up and listened.

95. About four o'clock we started for home and having eaten no dinner we bought two large apple pies and a quart of milk.

96. I laughed about some of the public buildings. They were about as large as the drug store at the foot of the street.

97. It was a beautiful walk, and the chirping of the birds and the buds on the trees reminded me of spring.

98. We were very happy when we found this spring, for we were very thirsty and it seemed as if there were no end to our drinking capacity.

99. It was a hard pull over and it was nearly dark when we reached the island.

100. He overslept and went to school in a somewhat disheveled condition. If he was there on time he did not care for his looks.

101. We were going to have a little picnic down in the orchard and we set out with our heavy lunch baskets.

102. Just then the others came up and they wanted to know why I had screamed.

103. The week ended and still there was no change in the prices.

104. He waited beside his cart for about three-quarters of an hour and, not seeing any sign of the boys, pushed his cart along.

105. At last a bell was rung and this was a signal for dinner.

106. On one side of the kitchen were rows of shelves and on these were many quaint dishes.

107. I learned "Lucy Gray" at the same time and while both these poems are simple they are the kind one likes to remember.

108. No one seemed to be paying the slightest attention to him and it seemed strange that a boy as small should be allowed on this pond alone.

109. I caught only one more fish and just as it was getting dark we pulled our tilts and started for home.

110. I never could swim, so I used a pair of water wings and I would float around upon the water.

111. The boys amused themselves in this way for a long while and decided that the next time it rained they would clean the barn again.

112. The city appeared much as any city and I was rather disappointed, for I had been told that I would see a great difference.

113. David Balfour was a country lad and although at first he seems to be overcome by his adventures he later becomes more courageous and is able to come out ahead.

114. The girls had their meeting and the chief topic for the evening was food.

115. One time I watched a game and a player was waiting for a high fly to come down and the fans yelled and threw bottles at him.

116. Most of the fires that I know of during the last week have been set by mayflowering parties and the "locals" have been kept busy.

117. The ferns look very pretty in the spring and I saw a great many.

118. I use this bench to work on and inside there is a tool cabinet.

119. We reached the scene of the fire and the firemen asked us if we would help them.

120. The road was narrow and had many trees along the sides. We had to duck or be hit by the branches.

121. Before leaving it is customary to visit the Zoo. Here they have a fine collection of animals and birds.

122. The owner had a farm of fair size, but the land was poor, consisting mainly of sand and stones. It seemed to him that it would not raise anything.

123. They found a great many berries. Some were on high bushes and some on low.

124. The cruise was very interesting and we arrived in Block Island at 2:15.

125. We started about one o'clock and as soon as we were out of the city we sang until we reached our hotel.

126. The river is quite deep and one of the girls called my attention to it, but I don't think I shall ever forget how black and deep and terrifying it looked.

127. We were in the thick of the woods when a woodchuck was seen going into his hole.

128. Coming home we took a road that led to the car line and this road had tall trees on the sides.

129. On the first part of the walk a brisk pace was set and it looked as if every one was going to a fire.

130. Leaning over, he tried to pull the trap from its fastenings. It would not come.

131. We stopped at a store and bought some fruit and candy. We always had to have something good to eat, no matter where we were going.

132. Every one was very much excited and every bird was thought to be an aeroplane.

133. I was staying with my two cousins who live in the country and one evening we had quite a fright.

134. They were obliged to carry their canoes over the frozen ground and many hardships were endured.

135. She loved her son very much. She showed her love in a curious way.

136. She was lame and it was all she could do to walk.

137. For once we did not sit down and laugh. We stared at the stone in silence.

138. A farmer was burning over a piece and it got beyond his control.

139. Everything was quiet and our oars seemed to make an extraordinary noise.

140. The wire fence on the next lot was sunken down by the weight of the ice and snow. One could hardly tell what it was, for the meshes were so full of ice.

141. The chapters are arranged in good order and the character displayed by Hope is very different from any girl today.

142. I poked around among the rocks for a while, and, as it was growing late, I started to return to camp.

143. The afternoon was cloudy and looked as if it was going to rain before night and it would be impossible to go hunting.

144. He is very unselfish. He denies himself in order that Sonny may have the best education possible.

145. This story is different from any I have ever read because I don't think many stories are written about the Klondike.

146. I put my hand into a nest to get the eggs and felt something cold and scaly.

147. The family laughed at me and thought it was a good joke.

148. We continued our way by the trolley car and while doing so we passed an automobile standing by the roadside.

149. It was pitch dark. The rain came down in torrents. The wind shrieked through the trees and drove the wet branches against our faces.

150. I began my school life when I was five years old. I only attended school one day that year.

AMBIGUOUS CONSTRUCTIONS

An ambiguous sentence is one that is of doubtful meaning.

Exercise 50. — *Correct the following sentences:*

1. He gives a more vivid description of the man than if we were told the color of his eyes.

2. He says the newspaper does more for the public than the pulpit.
3. He loves his mother better than John.
4. The stag seems more like a human being than his hunter.
5. He loved the young man better than any one else.
6. Unlike other tales of Stevenson, I found the book uninteresting.
7. Like Dickens, in a way, there is a multitude of characters.
8. "Endymion" is not a simple poem because the reader has a confused idea of Keats's meaning.
9. He showed an impetuous nature because he did not take any heed of her warning.
10. He must have been very tired of this world because most of his poems are on themes not worldly.
11. Women were very much respected then because Odin listened to his wife when she advised him.
12. Miss Darley allowed Mr. Peckham to rule her too much because she did not seem to have enough stamina.
13. Rather than wait another twenty minutes for a car, as a last resort, we started for Coes pond.
14. He had shut himself up in the gloomy old house which his children had built, with his money and his books.
15. I used to think as I lay watching it, if I had been a good girl, that it twinkled with an approving light.
16. The polo game was forgotten, and even the bell boy, who never was lacking for something to say, on his periodical stroll, leaned against the post with a dejected air.
17. Irving, from his elevated seat on the bank, said that he never saw two fellows run the way they did.
18. Bug Light is rightly named, for it looks exactly like a bug, coming from Plymouth in the moonlight.
19. One could see what she would do in any important incident, at the very beginning.

20. Grafton Carvel's ability to cover up his real sentiment makes me dislike him even more than the Duke of Charteris.

21. She was accused of shaking a child, which resulted in a broken collar bone, because the little girl had looked in at her kitchen window.

22. The throng on the bank watched the group until they were swallowed up in the woods and gathering dusk and then thoughtfully dispersed.

23. As the girl looked at each garment, with a tear in her eye, grandmother recalled some incident of the days gone by.

24. Those possessing ability to declaim or debate should be given an opportunity to develop that ability as well as a pupil who has a taste for drawing.

25. He always treated Frank more kindly than the other sailors.

26. He was much astonished when he saw that Frank could steer and began to like his first day's sailing.

27. David Harum sold a horse that would stand without being hitched to a deacon.

28. Suddenly as if stung by some insect, with a jerk of his head, he turned and fled.

29. Charley did not tell Kathleen of her brother's dishonesty in order to save her sorrow and disgrace.

30. The plot of the story is the attempt to break the love match of Dolores and Don John in order that he might marry the Queen of Scots against his will.

31. One dramatic moment was the time when Molly pleaded with the Virginian not to kill Trampas for her sake.

32. He said Carlyle attracted the attention of all passers-by because they all stopped to look at him.

33. Before she had gone far, through the persuasion of one of the priests, she returned.

34. Domsie had loved George well and mourned his death more than any other except his mother.

35. He urges Macbeth to succeed to the throne in a way that shows he does not want everything for himself.

36. How good the flapjacks smelled; I couldn't wait for the rest of the family to come down to have my share.

37. After his fortune was gone, as he was optimistic, he thought it was for his good.

38. Owing to an accident, after that, he was entirely changed.

39. The boy can get the necessary exercise on the athletic field, which is denied the girl.

40. They then gave the command to proceed to one of the captains.

41. We children sit as still as it is possible for children to sit, who are as hungry as bears, while the blessing is being asked.

42. Although shown to be a most dutiful and home-loving girl, when told to remain at home, at the time of the coronation, she disobeys and later saves the lives of the "Soldiers of Fortune."

43. After they had searched to their heart's content, if it happened to be near meal time, they would invite the family to leave the table and sit down themselves.

44. As all the pupils lived a great way off they carried their dinner in tin pails.

45. There is a large gun which throws a shot with a rope on it and many boxes of coiled rope.

46. We all agreed to meet the next week and see who could become what fate had intended them to be most successfully.

47. He tried to make Ione dislike Glaucus by his telling lies and mean and underhanded tricks.

48. David Copperfield, later Trotwood, through the aid of his aunt, is a character that is true to life.

49. Wanted — A room by two gentlemen about thirty-five feet long and twenty feet broad.

50. Athene put the idea of having each man's strength tried with the bow into the head of Penelope.

51. We landed at where we were going to camp without a mishap.

52. I didn't mind holding three people in my lap until we were out of the city and the roads began to be rough.

53. Exactly behind the inn, a few yards perhaps, is a little old dilapidated church-yard, strange to say, so quiet and peaceful.

54. She knew that Jane loved Dorothy and did not wish to make any trouble.

55. His bringing up and the fact that he was a gentleman showed very plainly, for when John Pane first saw him, even though he was dressed in rags, he knew he was a gentleman.

56. Any blast is likely to do more damage to the bridge than the jam.

57. It was outward bound and puffing along, as might be seen by the black clouds of smoke curling from the smokestack, at a good rate of speed, to tow in a large vessel.

58. At Christmas time the old stagecoach rumbled up to the door of the manor full of guests and good cheer.

59. Fatty Greene was the last one in and so about six fellows got hold of him and after much yelling he was thrown in.

60. There was the temple where the natives showed sacrifices and the fakir's bed of spikes also an Indian house.

61. Here there was a model of a miner's cabin and a church and also a fellow who showed how a lariat is thrown.

62. There were many small booths at which there were shown the kinds of things that are used in different countries and also some places where goods might be had at fair prices.

63. When Junifer learned that Courtenay was in love with another woman, instead of being discouraged, she helped him find the woman he loved.

64. The character of Bratti shows his kindness toward strangers whenever they meet.

65. Swimming around in the pond you can see turtles, frogs, and fish.

66. When he finally reached the bars the cows were not waiting as usual.

67. He is not after money as is usually the case with lawyers and politicians.

68. If he had had any sense he would have run off with the funds before the crisis came and provided for the family first.

69. She did not think it wicked to read plays and dress attractively, as was the general sentiment among her people.

70. The irate subscriber would be a little less complaining if he could see the girls sitting all day at the board, plugging in and pulling out cords, often repeating "line busy," only to hear the receiver banged down in her ear.

71. The house is not very beautiful to look at because of its irregular shape.

72. He even offered to give up his life and stand the disgrace of a trial for the king.

73. The Adams Company and the Southern Company have made an agreement by which at their option the Southern Company may be called upon for seventy thousand dollars.

74. A volley of schemes for getting a supply of water and much abuse was hurled at the water department.

75. She could hear no footsteps, as had the little girl in the story.

76. I think that the author has pictured the cruel way in which the Americans treat the Indians very well.

77. With our bedraggled skirts clinging to us and our soaked shoes we made rather slow progress.

78. We felt very thankful that we had asked a person who could swim to chaperone us.

79. I couldn't hear what the girl in front of me was reading without great exertion.

80. We are out of doors and the clear cold air takes the cobwebs from our brain to do our studying for the next day.

81. I was putting my hot water bottle in bed in a blue silk wrapper, with a band of fur around the low neck.

DANGLING ELEMENTS

A dangling element is a word, phrase, or clause that modifies nothing.

Exercise 51. — *Correct the following sentences:*

1. After walking a short distance the path became boggy.
2. Upon digging a few feet down it was found that the layer of shells had come to an end.
3. Coming from Boston the first marked indication of Worcester was a tall tower.
4. After having enjoyed such friendship for twenty years it seems too bad that it could not have continued.
5. Looking down at it from our height it made a pretty picture.
6. Once seated in the house the old-fashioned furniture grew shadowy in the twilight.
7. Stealing a glance through the window the first noticeable thing is the fireplace.
8. Looking into the left-hand window a clotheshorse and spinning-wheel are visible.
9. Sitting down to eat my dinner my eyes were wandering about.
10. After washing at the pump a rattling of dishes was soon heard.
11. After eating all the strawberries we wished for John went all around the farmyard.
12. The happy valley must have been an ideal place to live in if not forced to do so.
13. With the same loving thought for her boy the shirts neared completion.
14. Coming nearer a river is seen.
15. Looking into this river fish may be seen.

16. Having given you a few of the laws of the early Puritans do you think it would be wise to reestablish them?

17. While skating one cold day an accident occurred.

18. Going on about fifteen minutes it was just as bad as ever.

19. Going through this and on the left was a smaller door and going through this door were ten stalls.

20. I dreamed that while riding on a train through the prairies the grass had caught fire.

21. In placing the children in clean and healthy surroundings, they often grow up to be good men.

22. While spending my vacation on my grandfather's farm a funny incident occurred.

23. Bracebridge Hall has no plot as informed by the author in the opening chapter.

24. Having written the essay while he was recovering from a long sickness its freshness is its greatest charm.

25. While in the billiard hall one evening one of the fellows accustomed to play here comes in.

26. On the evening of August 28, while busy about the farm the landslide was heard coming.

27. While visiting a district school in a small country town not long ago a funny incident occurred.

28. After taking the record of attendance the first class was called upon to recite.

29. While in one of our drug stores during a busy hour of the day a young lady entered in a great hurry.

30. Looking down on either side could be seen vast fields of hay.

31. After waiting there about twenty minutes they hadn't appeared.

32. The nut was replaced by another, losing several minutes of valuable time.

33. A short time ago while attending a church wedding my attention was attracted to the rudeness of two persons.

34. Like all stories of the kind there are a large number of characters connected with it.

35. We did not want to allow her to go, but after crying and teasing we decided to allow her.

36. While looking out of my window one very stormy morning my ear was touched by an excessive whistling.

37. Having snowed all night, the ground had a covering of about two feet of snow.

38. Turning north, the Green and White Mountains stretch as far as the eye can see.

39. Standing at Easton's corner on a wet night, the scene is interesting.

40. While out one day with a fellow that intended to have a successful hunting trip, a queer thing happened.

41. Seeing no one in the waiting room, my heart gave a great thud.

42. One afternoon last summer while strolling through the woods, my attention was attracted by a queer-looking object.

43. While sitting there in a most uncomfortable position, a line of skaters intruded.

44. I had been told that while sewing, the cloth should be held firmly.

45. While walking through a department store, something happened.

46. On entering the shed in which the cows were lazily munching some corn, a large white cat rose from its bed of straw.

47. Going out to the grounds after the circus has left, a very different sight is seen.

48. Going to investigate, a large tree had been struck.

49. One day while skating on Curtis pond, two pigs which were kept in an old shed near the shore escaped.

50. While visiting a country church one Sunday an incident occurred which caused much laughter.

51. When there one day it was chilly.

52. Walking down in the sun it seemed mild.
53. When about halfway down the hill something snapped.
54. After having chosen your nuts they should be put in a damp place and allowed to stay there about eleven months.
55. While riding past the Union station on a Marlboro car last Saturday, a little girl rushed in and sat in the seat in front of me.
56. Looking west was Brooklyn, the suburb of New York.
57. On leaving the boat the first place of any importance was Plymouth Rock.
58. While looking at something else the door flew open.
59. This takes an hour and while waiting the numberless tools to be needed later are laid out.
60. Walking down Mechanics Hall a machine could be seen that was weaving elastic stockings.
61. Ringing the door bell the door was immediately opened.
62. Looking around us all that was visible was similar mountains.
63. Climbing a hill the air became clearer and colder.
64. After going to the store and buying a pipe the game of blowing soap bubbles began.
65. After turning everything out of the bureau drawers his suit is found in grandfather's trunk.
66. It was at a different time, when out upon the lake, that in the distance could be seen a great number of "stalks," as they are called.
67. On asking George he said he had not the faintest idea.
68. In trying to bait my hook the worm wriggled and lengthened.
69. This morning, looking up to this place, every leaf had fallen off.
70. Going down through the Notch there was a mountain with a brook dropping down from the top.
71. After listening to graphophone selections for a while the games began.
72. In putting the kettle back upon the stove it tipped over.
73. Entering Boothbay Harbor the steamer whistle blew.

74. After tormenting me a long time I finally made up my mind to do it.

75. One day while at Coes Pond my attention was attracted to a small boy.

76. Walking over Pleasant Street a small building greets the sight.

77. One day while riding in a street car the car was obliged to stop in front of a high embankment.

78. Even while looking the vessel seemed to sink beneath the cool blue waters.

79. When feeding chickens they should never be given whole corn.

80. In untangling hooks every fish for rods around is frightened.

81. After working very hard for ten minutes the oar was more than halfway in the mud.

82. If gazing on a water scene the moon makes the water glisten like diamonds.

83. Looking down may be seen two monuments.

84. Not being a very clear day we could not see Boston Harbor.

85. Leaving the observatory the descending elevator is taken.

86. With no pause to regain hat or book my course continued down the store.

87. One day last summer while at the shore there was a north-easter.

FAULTY CONSTRUCTION WITH *AND*

Coördinate conjunctions should connect elements of equal rank and of similar construction.

Exercise 52. — *Correct the following sentences:*

1. Naturally she might be vain with such delicate beauty and every one admiring her all the time.

2. He had left his home for a foreign land, where new and extensive gold mines had been discovered and which offered unusual wealth.

3. There was a gold casket, which was very richly ornamented and upon which rested a tablet.

4. This car was of a peculiar sort, more like one of our electrics than anything else and which gave an opportunity for observation.

5. Then he took them to an observatory and where attendants dressed people to go under the Falls.

6. The passage which I like best in the first part and which is a simile is the following.

7. It tells how she got acquainted with Mr. Ladd and her education at college.

8. Sir Launfal's attitude toward the leper shows his daintiness, his pride, and how all his life he had never been allowed to come into contact with anything loathsome.

9. After many trials and suffering, broken-down in health and his ambition lost, Sir Launfal returned to his castle.

10. Some pupils wished that freshmen would come in every morning, so that there would be delay and make the hours for our lessons shorter.

11. They would manage to gain their feet in time, and with a smile of confidence, walking away.

12. We were again told to use the time for study and that there would be no excuse for poor lessons the next day.

13. An exciting moment was where Alice drank from a bottle that said "Drink me," and how she began to shrink.

14. The cat stretched itself and waited until the man had seated himself on the low stool and the sound of the milk striking the bottom of the pail.

15. "When Knighthood Was in Flower" is about the love of Charles Brandon for Mary Tudor the King's sister, and how he followed her through many hardships and finally won her.

16. Death was impersonated as a doctor who came to take Will to travel and which was in reality his leaving this earth.

17. He might have gone on and told of his burial and with many other descriptions, but it would have spoiled the story.

18. He tells us of a young girl whom he sees riding and how he sits near her.

19. He tells us of his great love for the sea and how he often watched the ships leaving port.

20. Two dramatic situations are the duel between the Virginian and Trampas and the Virginian dying in the woods and is rescued by Molly.

21. Some of the turning points are the Virginian's illness, causing Molly to unpack her trunks and remain in Bear Creek, and the Virginian given the position of foreman of the ranch.

22. A dramatic moment occurs when Pudd'nhead Wilson proves the substitution of Chambers for the real Tom and that the false Tom killed Judge Driscoll.

23. The story tells about a pet dog which was stolen from his home and how he was changed from a gentle dog to a wild animal.

24. Mrs. Custer describes a Dakota blizzard and how they were imprisoned for thirty-six hours.

25. My mother said that she would never recognize her as a daughter again and hoped that she would never have another opportunity to marry.

26. The stories are interesting, full of good descriptions, and told in a pleasing manner.

27. He saw the sign taken down and that some one was within.

28. In contrast to Macbeth, Banquo appears tenderhearted and with no prospects of murdering.

29. The way in which she made her escape from the soldiers and where she uses Gavin as a means of escape were rather amusing.

30. It seems so good to see her once more reconciled with Tom and that Tom should be with her at her death.

31. This book was written to show how cruelly some horses are treated and also the proper care of horses.

32. Women with shawls over their heads and frequently carrying heavy babies came up to the window.

33. The plot may be stated as the incidents attending upon the revolution in Olancho and which brought some of the characters together as "soldiers of fortune."

34. She was of a changeable nature, soon tiring of people and things, and who was always seeking something new to divert her.

35. The story tells of a man who was born in Virginia and when he was fourteen he went West.

36. The Judge knew that a boy placed in jail with criminals would never be made better and protested against it.

37. The windows were noticeable for their shape's being long and narrow and also because they were made up of little diamond-shaped panes and looked like church windows.

38. He was a good general and honored by all the people.

39. They have broken the law and, therefore, it should be repealed and let them rob as much as they like.

40. The battle is the height, or climax, where the turning point is reached and after which the plot unrolls.

41. His greatest aversion was the one to the Scotch and which was turned by a visit to the Hebrides.

42. In the hall a long oaken table, formed of planks rough-hewn from the forest and which has scarcely received any polish, stood ready for the evening meal.

43. I now called John and told him to carry the note to my wife and that she would give him a small package to bring back.

44. These beds consisted of a piece of heavy canvas doubled and the ends sewed together.

45. I thought I would see how the store windows were arranged, and the people whom I passed.

46. There was a large woman, with one arm full of bundles and dragging a small child by the arm.

47. We soon reach the babbling brook, which flows under an archway of beautiful willows and where we can almost see the crafty fish playing in the clear water.

48. We all went to sleep with light hearts and ready to have a good time.

49. They had to tackle a pile of corn that covered about ten square feet of floor space and piled about five feet high.

50. Because of the newness of the place and so many of us together, we did not get to sleep quickly.

51. She soon returned with an enormous hatbox and wearing a most self-satisfied smile.

52. Knowing his ambition and that he had no means of paying his way, the committee decided to give him a scholarship.

53. No doubt the commander thought these things over and with the aid of his staff.

54. Last evening, as we were walking down Main Street and being near the City Hall, we saw a frightful automobile accident.

55. There is connected with the Settlement House a free reading room and where all may come.

56. The captain, who was supposed to be responsible for the ship and understanding the sea, should have been the only person to issue orders.

57. The man or woman who lives in luxury and having no care in life does not do much good in the world.

58. Mother decided that she would not endure this laziness any longer and to punish me.

59. Romola was liked by all who knew her for her kindness and because she was gentle and loving in her manner.

60. Didn't you agree to go with me and offered to pay the expenses of us both?

61. Having been told that we must keep to the letter of the contract and to satisfy our supporters, we added to our number of carpenters.

62. All who have finished their drawings and having them marked "o.k." may go.

63. A debating club and which is the oldest school club in the city has issued a challenge to debate.

64. This paper is one that is very popular with a certain class of people and who accept everything in it as true.

65. In a few minutes he raised his head to sniff the breeze, for he was the largest buck of the district and much hunted on account of the splendid pair of antlers he bore and which many sportsmen had tried to secure for a trophy.

66. The story is about a young engineer, who is interested in a mine in Olancho, and during which time war breaks out.

UNNECESSARY CHANGE OF SUBJECT

Exercise 53. — *Correct the following sentences:*

1. He is well educated and an inventive mind is one of his characteristics.

2. As I walked toward the fire which I had started I heard a quick snap and the little red flag was waving above the tilt.

3. We were awakened by the birds and soon preparations for breakfast were being rapidly made.

4. About four o'clock we came to a clearing and there a small stone marker told me that we were at the top.

5. The wretched Britons were not able to hold their own and live on equal terms with the Germans and in the end the enemy either slew most of them or drove them out of the country.

6. The Britons were so distressed by all the invaders that at last a letter was written by them to a great Roman general imploring him to send back the Roman legions so that Britain might have help against her enemies.

7. Worcester has been working on the Holden reservoir fifteen years and it will take about ten years more to complete it.

8. After passing through the reservoir we followed the car line to the end and then the road was through the woods until we reached the foot of the mountain.

9. She cured most of the people and they were very grateful to her and she was made welcome in their homes.

10. Around the city hall steps the student body coils and cheer after cheer rings through the air.

11. The place is thickly wooded and steep ledges slope down to the sea.

12. Reaching into the water, he managed to catch hold of the chain and after a long pull the stake came up.

13. The sailors rested a moment and then a harpoon was thrown at the whale.

14. On one of his trips to the New World he had landed on the Isthmus of Panama and the natives had taken him to the summit of a great ridge where the Pacific could be seen.

15. Queen Elizabeth honored Drake by paying him a visit on his ship, the *Golden Hind*, and there the order of knighthood was conferred upon him.

16. The monks were to elect one of their number to be their superior and obedience was to be paid to him.

17. While a monk was not permitted to own anything whatever, a knife, a stylus, a writing tablet, a needle, and shoes and stockings were supplied to each one.

18. Around the tower was a courtyard inclosed by a thick wall, and soldiers kept constant watch on it.

19. When the boy became a page his duties were to attend upon the lord and lady of the house and many accomplishments had to be acquired by him.

20. When he became a squire everything that was needful for a warrior to know was taught him.

21. At mealtime long boards were brought into the hall and trestles were used for them to rest upon in order to serve as a table.

22. More than once Edward believed that he had conquered the Scotch and upon one of these occasions the famous Stone of Scone upon which all Scottish kings had been crowned was brought back.

23. The English were determined to convict Joan of Arc of being in league with the powers of darkness and finally she was declared guilty and they sentenced her to be burned at the stake at Rouen.

24. The anxious, frightened sailors often became discouraged and mutinous and once Columbus was very nearly thrown into the sea by them, but he succeeded in subduing them and finally the longed-for land was sighted.

25. In time Marco Polo proved himself so capable that important state offices were given to him.

26. When "Good Queen Bess" was a girl living a secluded life in the country no little attention was attracted to her by the escapades into which she was led by her lively disposition.

27. When she had unpacked her bag a soft knock came at her door.

28. He succeeded in taking the picture of the canyon but the suspense endured by him was awful.

29. The council girls will act as ushers and the building will be shown by them.

30. The women of the church will prepare a hot turkey supper on Tuesday night and on Wednesday evening there will be cold meats and salads.

31. The burglars stole a great deal of jewelry but much that was valuable was overlooked.

32. The postmaster announced yesterday that the "Associated Charities" have been designated by him as the official post-office Santa Claus.

33. I heard a murmur which at first could not be located; then I realized that the sound came from overhead.

34. As he came near the wagon it was seen to be in the middle of the road.

35. The explanation is that the tusks are so much heavier than the other bones that the earth has gradually covered them much deeper and thus they have been lost.

36. Each of the midshipmen is over six feet tall and the giant stature is approached by nearly all of both elevens.

37. This morning the players took a little exercise on the roof of their hotel, and an hour's secret practice was planned by them for the afternoon.

38. They rushed him from the grounds in a physician's automobile and he was taken to the home of relatives in this city.

SECTION IV

FORMS OF DISCOURSE

PROBLEMS IN LETTER WRITING

Exercise 54.

1. Write to a publishing firm from your home address, ordering three books.
2. Write to The Century Company, New York, subscribing for the "St. Nicholas" for a year.
3. What would be the proper introduction and salutation if you were writing to a United States senator representing your state?
4. Write the introductory forms of a letter to the mayor of your city.
5. Write the introductory forms of a letter to the governor of your state.
6. Write to the principal of your school, asking for a letter concerning your character and scholarship.
7. Write to the chairman of the high school committee, asking that your debating society may give a play in the school hall.
8. If you had to write to the President of the United States, how should you address him? What should you write on the envelope?
9. You have had the following invitation: "The Girls' Club cordially invites Maria Brown to join its membership." Write the answer.
10. You have received an informal invitation from your friend to join a skating party the following evening. Write an acceptance and a declination.

11. You have received an unexpected Christmas gift from a friend in a distant state. Write your acknowledgment.

12. Write a secretary's report of a previous meeting.

13. Write a postal card message, filling in all necessary forms.

14. Answer the following advertisements:

WANTED — A live boy, 15 to 17 years of age, to work in the office of a manufactory. He must be quick in head and feet, attend strictly to business, and show evidence that he wants to amount to something. Answer at once, stating age and residence. Address "Demand," care Gazette Office.

15. WANTED — An office boy who has been through the elementary schools of Worcester. Address at once "A.O.S.," care "News" Office, stating age and residence.

16. WANTED — A bright, energetic young man; must be a worker; apply in own handwriting. Address E 48, "Telegram."

17. WANTED — Young man about 18 years, to work in a drug store; references. Address Z 45, "Telegram."

18. WANTED — A high school girl to look after children a part of each afternoon. Write to make appointment. Address W 24, "Courant" Office.

19. Write a note signed by your mother, asking that your absence from school be excused.

20. Write a note of apology to a friend for some delinquency on your part.

21. Write a note of congratulation to your friend, who has won success in some line.

22. Write to some noted person, asking for his autograph.

23. How would you sign yourself in a letter written to an entire stranger and requiring an answer?

24. Write to Amherst College for a catalogue.

25. Write to the Ebbitt House, Washington, D.C., asking for terms for a party of thirty who are to visit Washington during the Easter vacation.

26. On leaving Chester, England, you find that you have acci-

dentally taken the guidebook belonging to your hostess. Write a letter to accompany its return.

27. A man in your neighborhood has an unused piece of ground adapted for a tennis court. Write to ask him if your tennis club may have the use of it.

28. Write proper salutations and complimentary endings to letters to your father, sister, brother, uncle, teacher, minister, chum.

29. Write a formal invitation to a dinner. Write an acceptance and a declination of the same.

DESCRIPTION

When young writers attempt description, they frequently err in using general terms where specific terms would add to the vividness of the description.

Exercise 55. — *Restate the following descriptions in as definite terms as possible:*

1. In a leafless fruit tree sat a bird. From his perch he viewed the ground below for any scrap that might be there. Seeing none he went to sleep. He was aroused by the noise of a group of boys who were about to throw missiles at him. Then he flew to a tree near by.

2. The west was a mass of brilliant coloring. The sun had almost disappeared. The wind was blowing the slender trees, but making the larger ones move only slightly.

3. Among the hills we found a trout hole that was unsurpassed by any on our trip. It was one of those streams with many eddies. Our trout hole was one of those pools that make the flies move in a way to attract the fish.

4. It was muddy and there was a thick mist. The rain was falling slowly and everything seemed chilly, just the sort of night for Fagin, the thief. As he walked along, keeping close to the buildings, he seemed like some creature which slime had produced.

5. It was about as unattractive a place as one could find. The old tenement houses almost shut out the light. Dirty children were playing in the street. Occasionally a woman would leave her washing and come to the door to call to some child. Dogs would appear in doorways, only to go back again to escape the missiles thrown by children in the streets.

6. There was not a prettier spot for miles around. Many flowers were growing on the banks of a little brook and in the wide meadows on each side. Birds were singing in the tree tops.

7. A group of boys and girls were gathered in the large living room of the old farmhouse making Christmas wreaths.

8. Near me is a large field of grain extending east to a hill covered with many blossoms of a single color. Far beyond are the mountains topped with snow. In another direction I catch a sight of the ocean.

9. It was a short dark winter day. No birds were to be seen, the sea had lost its charm, and the fields were covered with withered crops.

10. He looked shiftless. He stood in the doorway of a little house that somehow looked like him. He was carelessly dressed, his arms hung as if he had no control of them, and his whole appearance was unkempt.

The descriptions in the following exercise evidently intend to make prominent certain characteristics.

Exercise 56. — *Show what these characteristics are and pick out the particular words that give most force to the effect:*

1. On the edge of a stagnant pool lay a dead oak tree. A long black snake crawled sluggishly out of the gloomy depths of the rotten trunk, slid along until he came to the edge of the pool, and then disappeared in the dark green slime and scum.

2. The whole city lay sweltering under the burning rays of the

August sun. The hot glare fell mercilessly upon the narrow court, and brought every corner of the ugly buildings into sharp relief. Here was a rickety tenement house, from which the paint was peeling. The few remaining blinds hung crazily, threatening to cast themselves down upon the passers-by at any moment. Across the alley leaned a dilapidated one-story building, that seemed about to lurch into the dirty street. Swarms of flies buzzed about a huge rubbish heap in one corner of the can-strewn yard. Above the reeking, noisy street sagged innumerable clotheslines, filled with dirty ragged garments, that hung limp in the scorching sunshine.

3. With sunset and the turning of the tide, a cool ocean breeze had sprung up. The rose and gold had faded from the clouds, twilight had deepened, and now the moon was rising. Slowly it rose above the ragged headland that jutted out into the sea, — a globe of yellow, — then silver white. The ocean lay stretched, an endless dark expanse, broken only by a path of silver light, that tapered and tapered, until it seemed only a narrow thread. The surf was high and the waves broke in a mass of tumbling white foam, dashing shining spray against the dripping rocks. A little way out a few scattered sailboats, their white sails furled, rocked gently, while far away in the darkness two red lights, growing steadily fainter and fainter, told of a schooner putting out to sea.

4. My aunt was a tall hard-featured lady, but by no means ill-looking. There was an inflexibility in her gait and carriage and her features were unbending and austere. I particularly noticed that she had a quick bright eye. Her hair was arranged in two plain divisions under a mob-cap. Her dress was of a lavender color and scantily made, as if she desired to be as little encumbered as possible. I remember I thought it more like a riding habit with the superfluous skirt cut off than anything else.

After supper my aunt put on a coarse apron with a bib, washed

up the teacups with her own hands; and, when everything was washed and set in the tray again, and the cloth folded and put on the top of the whole, she rang for Janet to remove it. She next swept up the crumbs with a little broom (putting on a pair of gloves first), until there did not appear to be one microscopic speck left on the carpet. When these tasks were performed to her satisfaction, she took off her gloves and apron, folded them up, put them in the particular corner of the press from which they had been taken, brought out her workbox to her own table, and sat down, with the green fan between her and the light, to work.

5. The cadaverous face belonged to a red-haired person, whose hair was cropped as close as the closest stubble; who had hardly any eyebrows and no eyelashes, and eyes of a red-brown, — so unsheltered and unshaded that I remember wondering how he went to sleep. He was high-shouldered and bony and had a long lank skeleton hand.

He was reading a fat book and copying from it. His lank forefinger followed up every line as he read and made clammy tracks along the page (or so I believed), like a snail. The desk where he sat had a brass frame at the top, and for some time I thought he could not see me; but, as I watched more closely, it made me uncomfortable to observe that, every now and then, his sleepless eyes, like two red suns, would stealthily stare at me for a whole minute at a time. Finally I went up and spoke to him and gave him my hand. But, oh! what a clammy hand his was! I rubbed mine afterwards to warm it, and to rub his off.

6. The sun-baked earth is radiating heat. The desert grass parches in the dry air. Far off a man is seen leading his horse. He staggers ever onward, seeing vain mirages, — mirages of pleasant rivers, green valleys, and knee-deep grass; of peaceful cattle browsing in rich meadows or bathing in the cool waters.

7. The sleek racers trotted briskly over the half-mile stretch of glittering white snow to the starting line. They were a beautiful sight, with their high arching necks, their shining flanks, and their big eager eyes, as they stood pawing the ground with their dainty forefeet.

8. The stable yard was littered with wet straw that had been kicked about by travelers and stable boys. In one corner was a stagnant pool of water surrounding an island of muck; there were several half-drowned fowls crowded together under a cart, among which was a miserable, crest-fallen rooster, drenched out of all life and spirit, his drooping feathers matted into a single plume, along which the water trickled from his back. Near the cart was a half-dozing cow, chewing the cud and standing patiently to be rained on, with wreaths of vapor rising from her reeking hide. A wall-eyed horse was poking his spectral head out of a window, with the rain dripping on it from the eaves. The day continued lowering and gloomy; the slovenly, ragged, spongy clouds drifted heavily along. The rain was one dull, continued, monotonous patter-patter-patter.

9. The mountain wooded to the peak, the lawns,
And winding glades high up like ways to heaven,
The slender coco's drooping crown of plumes,
The lightning flash of insect and of bird,
The lustre of the long convolvuluses,
That coiled around the stately stems and ran
Ev'n to the limit of the land, the glows
And glories of the broad belt of the world, —
All these he saw.

. every day
The sunrise broken into scarlet shafts
Among the palms and ferns and precipices.
The blaze upon the waters to the east;

The blaze upon his island overhead;
The blaze upon the waters to the west;
Then the great stars, that globed themselves in heaven,
The hollower-bellowing ocean, and again
The scarlet shafts of sunrise.

10. Along the roadside, like the flowers of gold
That tawny Incas for their gardens wrought,
Heavy with sunshine, droops the golden rod;
And the red pennons of the cardinal flowers
Hang motionless upon their upright staves.
The sky is hot and hazy, and the wind,
Wing-weary with its long flight from the south,
Unfelt; yet, closely scanned, yon maple leaf,
With faintest motion, as one stirs in dreams,
Confesses it. The locust by the wall
Stabs the noon-silence with his sharp alarm.
A single hay-cart down the dusty road
Creaks slowly, with its driver fast asleep
On the load's top.

. Through the open door
A drowsy smell of flowers, — gray heliotrope,
And white sweet clover, and shy mignonette, —
Comes faintly in.

11. The old weather-beaten gate was hanging by one rusty hinge.
On a few pickets, which still hung on the fence, there was evidence
of a coat of whitewash, put on a generation before. The path
which led to the house was choked with weeds, which helped to
hide the stones, sticks, cans, and corncobs under them. Neither
knocker nor bell was to be found. The door sagged, the threshold
was warped, and the door-knob was gone. In its place was a stout

spike, whose rough, rusty edges made a visitor think twice before trying to open the door when a lazy voice from inside drawled, "Walk right in." On every hand there was dirt and decay, in the midst of which Pete lived, never thinking of the past, never worrying about the future, never working in the present.

12. A log in the fireplace fell apart and a shower of sparks flew up the chimney. The room was dark, except now and then, when the flames shot up and then died down again into a steady glow. The faint spicy scent of dried sweet-fern leaves stole out from a jar on the bookcase. A girl lay fast asleep in a large easy-chair, whose broad arms were covered with books and papers. At her feet lay a collie, watching the fire with half-shut dreamy eyes. No sound broke the quiet of the room except the regular *tick, tock* of a tall old clock in a corner, and the soft contented purring of a kitten curled up in its mistress's lap.

Exercise 57. — *What good characteristics are there in the following descriptions of the "old swimming hole"? What difference do you notice in the point of view and in the method?*

THE OLD SWIMMING HOLE

1. As the stranger walked slowly down the country road, all at once he heard a faint noise over toward Ben Wright's wood lot. He stopped, listened, and then a flash of recollection lighted up his face and his eyes grew dim as he whispered, "the old swimming hole!" A few swift strides "cross-lots," over the scorched field, brought him into the cool wood; and, as he followed the well-beaten path, every tree seeming like a familiar friend, the swimming pool was disclosed, its cool green waters and well-worn banks swarming with boys. There were big boys and little boys and middle-sized boys, fat boys and thin boys; all the world seemed made up of just boys and the old swimming hole.

The stranger stood in the shadow of the oaks, watching the glistening white bodies frolicking and splashing, diving and jumping. "I'll warrant that's Pete Stark's boy," he murmured, looking at a shivering boy, teetering hesitatingly on the rickety bough that served as a diving board.

"Come on or we'll duck you! Yes, and come quick!" commanded the expectant crowd.

The boy cast a despairing look around him and began feebly, "Aw, say, boys, I don't want ter. You won't make me ——" A vigorous shove from behind interrupted him and he tumbled in, amid the shouts of the rest.

After much bickering the boys fell into line for a game of "stump the leader," the last deed and the great climax being to swing on a birch tree on the edge of the pool and at just the right minute to drop in headfirst. After this thrilling deed had been performed the group began to think of dinner, and soon the pool was deserted.

2. The swimming hole where I spent many of my summer afternoons was situated on the Connecticut river. It was just big enough for us little fellows to splash in. We splashed each other with water, and great was the suffering of the poor fellow who stood upon the bank of the pool, shivering in the wind, afraid to "get over the worst of it." We splashed him with water, until in anger he dived into the pool to punish some one smaller than he. When every one was in we began to "stump the leader." After the swim we would sit upon the bank and tell stories. If the sun was warm and the breeze not too cold we would sit in the sun and dry. The last boy out of the water generally had to "chew beef," while his companions sat upon the bank hooting and shouting encouragement to him. This was great sport, until one of the rest of us happened to be the victim.

Many a farmer's cornfield was robbed of its silk and many a

shivering boy sat upon the banks smoking it. We were men then, and as we blew the smoke from our mouths we tried to see our future in the rings.

Many firm friendships were made on the banks of that old swimming pool. Whenever I visit my old home I delight in visiting that dear old spot, to have one more plunge in its waters and one more romp upon its banks.

3. You went across the meadow behind the schoolhouse, through a little patch of wood, down old Peters' hill, — and there you were. It was the best swimming hole that anybody ever had. Lots of men who lived up to the city said so whenever they came home for Thanksgiving. They said they ought to know, because they used to swim there when they were little.

The swimming hole was big around, but not very deep, so the big fellows went over to the pond and left you in peace. Wasn't it great, though, on hot summer days to sit and paddle your feet in the cool water! Sometimes you felt as though you just must have a swim, even if mother had told you not to. Funny, how she always knew when you had been in, no matter how long you sat in the sun to get good and dry. Sister said 'twas 'cause your hands were clean and your hair was slicked down. Once in a while you and Bill would go to the swimming hole instead of to school, but not often. It didn't pay. You had to remember it for about a week.

In winter time, too, the swimming hole wasn't neglected. After school, if you didn't have to stay, you all went to slide on Peters' hill. You had a beautiful red and yellow sled and it beat all the others whizzing down the hill and across the hole. You slid and slid till supper time and then went home and ate about a hundred griddlecakes. Oh, a fellow had more fun at the old swimming hole than anywhere else!

Exercise 58. — *Pick out the good points in the following descriptions:*

OUR SHANTY

1. It is a deserted, dilapidated little old house with gray, weather-beaten clapboards, crooked chimney, and worn, slanting stone doorstep. A short distance back from the narrow road stands the building, fitly framed in its background of tangled, neglected fields and almost hidden from sight by huge clumps of lilac bushes. The little house seems to feel its own insignificance and, in a comfortable, "shifless" way, nestles behind the sheltering green branches.

To one who is not on an intimate footing, it is only an "old shanty"; but to one who has spent many happy hours beneath its shelter and about its green fields, to one whose feet have helped to wear the old stone doorstep, it is a pleasant reminder of jolly, happy-go-lucky days, full of restfulness and peace.

The shutterless windows of the shanty, like two lidless eyes, gaze steadily across the narrow road, across the rocky pasture, with its little shaded pool, its masses of blackberry bushes, its clumps of thistle and hardhack and sweet fern, to the tall dark woods and the distant hilltop, with its flock of grazing cattle.

Behind the house is the orchard. The old gnarled trees have long since wearied of bearing fruit and are now busy forming comfortable seats and making convenient boughs for the children's swings and hammocks. In one corner of the orchard is a tiny cemetery, marked with shingle crosses and bunches of wild flowers. Beneath this green carpet lie Robin Red Breast, Flaxie, the dog; Methuselah and Eliza, two aged cats; and Evangeline Esther, who, as her monument states, "was a good doll, but died by getting runned over."

Many paths wind through the tall grass of the orchard and one, well trodden, leads to the well. A very primitive well it is, sur-

rounded with stiff old maids' pinks, about which the plump social bumblebees are always buzzing. How many eager little feet have pressed about this well and how many eager little children have followed the dripping pail to the house!

Many as are the attractions outside the shanty, those within are not to be despised. There is the solid, old-fashioned furniture that one can hack and maltreat without the least fear of a scolding; there are the knot-holes in the attic floor, through which lifelike black-thread spiders can be dangled, — and then there is the attic itself.

This attic is a delightful place! In it there are two great beds, large enough to hold a dozen children and so high that one needs a chair to climb into them. At each corner of these beds is a huge carved pineapple and the headboards are ornamented with numerous pin-sketches. The larger bed is America, the smaller England, and the space between, the Atlantic Ocean. Many are the pillow fights waged between these two countries and many a valiant soldier has come to grief in the billows of the Atlantic. In the peak of the high roof a family of wasps have built their nests. These wasps are very good company — sometimes.

The attic is bare and unplastered; and when the showers come, the musical "drip-drop" of the rain can be heard — and there are few sounds more pleasant than the patter of rain on a roof. When the dim night settles down upon this little shanty, no sound comes to the ear save the faint chirp of the cricket; and one falls to sleep, with the sweet country smells filling the room and the calm moon looking in through the open window.

COLICUM

2. Colicum was the last of his tribe, left alone to inherit the regions of Quadic, the home of his ancestors for many generations, the hunting-ground and fishing-place of his forefathers for cen-

turies long past. Far up on old Monhesit Colicum lived, far up the mountain side, which rose, ridge after ridge, until its top was lost in clouds or seemed a shadow on the sky.

Often I have looked across the valley in the early morning light, across the valley filled with fog so dense that neither bird nor tree nor man was seen beneath, — so black, that where the river flowed no sign appeared. I have looked across the valley at close of day when all was clear and still, when birds were flying homeward and twilight was at hand.

In days long past old Colicum too had looked across this valley; but, with an eye more sharp than mine, had seen the wild deer bounding on and wolves and bears and foxes there, — creatures that have passed, as passed the red man. With eagle eye old Colicum could see beneath the lake to bring the fish up from the depths below. Through twigs and thickets Colicum could look and shoot his game where white men could not see. Colicum had seen the white man come, the red man go, and fish and game grow scarce, but still he stayed to fish and hunt as best he might, and gain his simple fare from Quadic's woods and streams.

Like many a man left to himself, he came to ponder much upon his troubles; and as he grew in years he fell into the habit of repeating to himself, "Old Colicum, old Colicum," so often and so persistently that even the birds and fishes caught the refrain.

And if to Quadic you should go you'll hear from old Monhesit's lofty height the eagle scream; out from the river's marshy course the bullfrog croak, and crickets in the evening air will chirp, "Old Colicum, old Colicum, the last red man, the last red man."

MOTHER

3. The house is still; everything seems to be cheerful, and yet it is gloomy; the family try to be bright and entertaining, but, in reality, they are just miserable. The reason is that Mother's sick.

Now, you realize what Mother really means to you. There is no one to race with you in the morning or to start you right on your day's work. At breakfast, nobody knows what to say without Mother; and, while you eat, grandpa's big clock, which used to tick a merry "Hel-lo peo-ple, hel-lo peo-ple," gives forth a never-ending question, "Where's mo-ther, where's mo-ther?" ov-er and ov-er until you get up and run into the farthest part of the library. But it just happens that you have thrown yourself into the "lazy" chair; and there, beside it, is Mother's little table with her sewing and her magazines just as she left them on that awful night. And there is *your* hassock; at least, half of it is yours; the other half belongs to Mother's feet. With a dry sob, you go and get your books, for it is almost time for the school car.

At school, everything goes wrong. Your mind keeps going back to the little Mother suffering at home. You lose important explanations in "Math" and you are reprimanded for dreaming in Latin. Slowly, the day drags on and half-past one finds you at home just sitting down to a lonely lunch. In the afternoon, half mechanically, you attempt to go through your lessons; but what do you care about Æneas, and Helenus's prophecy, when your mother is sick and you don't know whether she will ever walk again or not? So, throwing your books into the corner, you run softly up the stairs to spend the rest of the time near her door in hope that she may ask for you.

Oh! what a difference the dreary dinner is from the usual merry evening meal, for Mother's unwritten law is that all the trials and tribulations of the day must be laid aside at mealtime.

You spend most of the evening reading to brother and hearing his lessons, and, finally, you drag yourself up to bed. There is no bedtime talk with Mother, and no one to tuck you in "cozy," to keep Jack Frost away. And as you lie staring into the dark, you think, "What would life be worth without Mother?"

THE DEAREST SPOT ON EARTH

4. Sheltered by encircling hills that have protected it for two hundred years, the little gray farmhouse still calls a welcome to its children. By day, its crooked, dusty little road seems to search for us, and by night its lights twinkle genially across the fields. Even the old apple tree, as weather-beaten and gray as the little house which it sentinel, beckons with its hoary branches. There are a great crowd of us — its children. Some are very old; and, now that work is done, they cling pathetically to the little house. Others of us are young and can go back only now and then for rest and inspiration.

But most of its children are dead. Those whose spirits must still hover tenderly under the sloping roofs are of all ages. The shade of a dainty girl of a hundred years ago still sits working her sampler under the lilac by the door. A soldier of Revolutionary times tells his story by the fireside on wintry nights. The old crane hangs there today, and many are the spirits of thrifty housewives who guard it. Sailors and captains, lost at sea, watch over their ancient chests stored in the garret, covered with cobwebs. The ancient woods loom as mysteriously as ever on all sides; and it is easy to believe that the spirits of the red men of two centuries ago still slink stealthily under the thick foliage, watching, watching, the comings and goings of the people in the little gray house.

No matter where I am or shall be, I know I shall always hear the little farmhouse calling me, just as its other children have always heard it; and I shall always think of it as the dearest spot on earth, whenever,

“I remember, I remember

The house where I was born.”

5. It was a fascinating sea picture, — an endless stretch of tossing water and sky. From my vantage point a long curve of sandy

beach swept away to left and right, — forty miles of billowy sand. League-long rollers, great banks of green water, glistening, and crested with curling white edges, came thundering to the shore and broke with terrific force, that sent countless tongues of water racing up the sands. The sky at the horizon line grew a deeper crimson; flashes of red and orange shot up toward the zenith; then the great, round, glowing ball of the sun began slowly to climb the sky. The weather-beaten sails of the dipping schooners gleamed snow-white as the sun flashed upon them, and a great pathway of water from horizon to shore shimmered and sparkled in countless points of light.

Exercise 59. — *Make outlines to fit previous descriptions or descriptions to be developed from the following topic sentences and topics:*

1. High Street was thronged with people.
2. The kitchen was an old low-roofed room.
3. Every generation in the village was there.
4. It was a typical country store.
5. The house swarmed with inmates.
6. The yard was not an inviting place.
7. Flight was impossible (describe conditions).
8. Straight upstream toward him came the figure.
9. It was a genuine April day.
10. The family were preparing for the picnic.
11. The house showed that Christmas was at hand.
12. It was a bicycle wreck.
13. The hurdy-gurdy had stopped at the door.
14. Some one shouted "Fire!"
15. Before him stretched a peaceful landscape.
16. It was a dramatic moment.
17. The new club was having its first meeting.

18. It was April Fool's Day.
19. He stood in the doorway, — a shiftless figure.
20. The room looked very cozy as I opened the door.
21. It was what the artist calls a *genre* scene.
22. The fields and the roadsides began to suggest autumn.
23. The mail coach was wheeling up to the post office.
24. The schooner was getting under way.
25. The land was full of morning sounds.
26. Jim's father was not a model parent.
27. Her dress showed her love of color.
28. The veriest stranger would have known that it was class day.
29. A meadow study.
30. Bargain day.
31. Snap shots.
32. As he saw himself: as others saw him.
33. Before and after —.
34. Street car types.
35. Neighborhood types.
36. Along a country road.
37. Myself five years ago.
38. A busy street corner.
39. At the lunch counter.

NARRATION

The principal requirements of a good narrative are the following:

1. The story should develop one or more of the following: plot, situation, character.
2. The story should have interest.
 - (a) It should begin attractively and as directly as possible.
 - (b) It must move, and not simply "mark time."

(c) It may be made effective by dramatic situations and turning points.

(d) It may use description, but the description must be closely connected with the story and must not hinder the movement.

(e) It should discriminate in the number and the importance of details.

(f) It may make effective use of the elements of suspense and suggestion.

(g) It should have no inconsistency in the speech or the actions of the characters.

(h) It should not be hindered by episodes.

(i) It should have an effective ending.

Exercise 60. — *What points of a good narrative have the following illustrations?*

NEMESIS

1. One evening I had finished studying all my lessons but my geometry. "Oh dear," I thought, with a yawn, "I suppose I really ought to get that lesson to-night; but there," — as a happy thought struck me, — "I'm sure I should learn it a great deal easier in the morning; so I guess I'll get up early to-morrow morning and study it before breakfast."

Unfortunately, "the best laid plans of mice and men gang aft agley." The next morning I not only did not "get up early," but I overslept and had just time to eat breakfast on the quick-lunch counter plan, and hurry off to school.

Geometry came the first hour. What was I to do? A hurried glance at the lesson showed me that it consisted of several problems and an especially difficult theorem to demonstrate; and I knew that my teacher was a man who showed no mercy to those who

asked to be excused. The bell rang as I was thinking the situation over, and by the time I was in my seat I had decided to trust to luck and "bluff it." I sat four seats back in the row directly in front of the teacher's desk; and I thought that if I crouched down in my seat, perhaps he would not see me and so would not call upon me. Accordingly, I made myself as small as possible and held my breath as the lesson proceeded. The hour dragged on without my being seen; and at two minutes before the period ended I straightened up in my seat with a breath of relief. I was safe!

"What! You there, Miss Dean?" said the teacher. "I didn't see you. Please demonstrate this theorem." It was the unusually hard one of that day's lesson, — the theorem that I had not studied at all.

I slowly got up, sauntered to the blackboard, picked up the pointer, coughed, took up a piece of chalk, and coughed again, hoping that the bell would save me.

"Don't you know your lesson, Miss Dean?" said the teacher.

"No, sir," I replied; and then, as if satisfied now that I had made my admission, the bell rang.

GRANDMA

2. Grandma's home life would have been a burden without the loving care and sympathy which she received from the Higgins children. She was poor and old; and the food and shelter which had been gladly offered when she was younger and in better health, in compensation for what she could do, were now spared grudgingly. Her teeth were almost all gone, and yet her benefactors complained that she was "too dainty to eat good wholesome food, like other folks." She was not allowed in the parlor, and was scolded if she sat in any of the nice easy-chairs. Even in her presence, they would tell how much work it was to wait upon her, and wonder how much longer they would be obliged to care for her.

Grandma never complained, but the Higgins children could not help seeing and hearing these things which made her life so unpleasant; and after talking it over with their parents, it was arranged that Grandma should live with them. This arrangement was, of course, satisfactory to the people with whom she had been living. The children promised to wait upon her, thus relieving their parents of that care, and they soon found that when treated with kindness she made very little trouble.

At this home, instead of forbidding her to sit in the easy-chair, they prepared a chair with a soft cushion especially for her use. Here, too, every one was kind to her. In the winter afternoons and evenings, when the children were playing around the fire, Grandma would come and sit near them. She seemed to be interested in the wonderful castles and forts they built with their blocks, and sometimes, as she sat there softly humming to herself, she would fall asleep. The children liked to have her with them, and the little girl sometimes climbed into the chair with her, to hug her and stroke her soft gray hair.

When summer came again, Grandma was more feeble, but she still enjoyed walking out in the yard. One day, she was gone longer than usual; but they did not wonder at that, at first, because she sometimes went into the neighbors' houses. Towards night, however, they began to be uneasy, as she did not return, and went out to look for her. Not finding her at the neighbors', they began to look around in the yard. They found her, dead, beside a syringa bush.

With much sorrow, they dug a grave for her there, beside the syringa bush, and placed at the head a tablet on which were the lines:

“Old Age and Death have had no pity
Even for Grandma, our well-beloved kitty.”

STELLA'S TRAMP

3. Stella lay in the hammock, listlessly fanning herself with the paper she had been reading, and gazing with half-closed eyes at the showery looking clouds above her. Before long, she became conscious that she was not alone, and on turning her head she saw a tramp looking at her, half savagely, half wistfully. Her first thought was to run; then she thought this would not be wise, so she sat still, trying not to appear as uncomfortable as she felt, and meditated on what she had better do.

"He can't be so very bad," thought she, "there is an honest look in his eye, seems to me. Perhaps he's a tramp from necessity rather than from choice. Wish mother was at home; she'd know just what to do. At any rate, I'll not let him know that I am afraid. Do you want something to eat?" she added, aloud. The tramp opened his mouth, but said nothing.

"Oh, poor fellow, I do believe he's half dead for water and food"; and, tumbling out of the hammock in an undignified manner, the kind-hearted girl rushed into the pantry and hastily got together a really delicious lunch. This she placed before her unexpected guest, who had followed her into the kitchen. As can be imagined, it was eaten with more haste than elegance, the youthful hostess looking on curiously and pityingly. After he had finished, Mr. Tramp raised his eyes to the young girl's face and, without a word of thanks, walked out and disappeared around the corner of the house.

"Hope he won't steal anything by way of payment," mused Stella, rather grimly, "wonder if ma'll approve of what I've done."

When "ma" came home, she brought so many books and papers that Stella, who loved to read, forgot all about her afternoon caller. In the night, when she was awakened by a loud peal of thunder and heard the rain pouring down, she thought of her tramp again and

wondered if he were sheltered. The next morning, as she was sauntering down the lane which led to the pasture, she saw the stranger lying down under some trees. His head was turned away and he appeared to be in deep thought.

"He must have been out in all that rain; his coat is less dusty, and he isn't so bad looking after all," said Stella to herself. "I wonder what he's thinking about. Ah, he sees me. Guess I'll retreat."

Sure enough, the tramp had turned and caught sight of her; and now, with a motion of recognition, he got up and walked slowly toward her. Stella began to walk faster, casting anxious looks behind her at every other step. The tramp was slowly, but surely, following her. When she entered the kitchen her father, noticing her flushed face, asked if old Mooly had looked at her; for although Stella had lived all her sixteen years in the country, she was very much afraid of cows, and this was a standing joke with her father. Just then a form appeared in the doorway and Stella exclaimed, "I've got you now, papa. You said I might have the first dog that would come looking for me, and here he is. Isn't he a beauty?"

THE LAST OF THE SUSCAS

4. The sun was bright and the blue October sky was cloudless above the home of the Ojibways. The place where this famous tribe lived was most remarkable, for sometimes the wigwams and cornfields were covered by the great sea, upon which pirate ships met and quickly destroyed rich trading vessels. Sometimes, instead of the ocean, there stretched a limitless prairie, where "Buffalo Bill" and his reckless companions lassoed widely stampeding buffalo herds.

Today, all that could be seen were wigwams, a river, and a forest reaching far away to the Big Sea Water. The tribe was unusually

busy, for the mighty chief, Red Cloud, and his warriors were on the warpath against the Suscas, who lived a day's march toward the sun through the forest. An Ojibway child had disappeared and the warriors were expecting to find her in the camp of the hostile tribe.

Haughtily ignoring the women, who had patiently obeyed their chief's orders, Red Cloud led his followers through the clearing and into the forest path. Truly it was a terrible sight. First Red Cloud stalked grimly, his face streaked with horrid war paint, and his hair filled with fiercely erect feathers. Close behind him were the braves, their faces and hair likewise decorated, their tomahawks ready for use at a minute's notice. Silently they glided along the trail, creeping noiselessly over dry leaves and through the underbrush.

All night long they marched, and daybreak found them near the enemy's camp. Softly they stole upon the unsuspecting Suscas. In a moment all was confusion. Awful war cries woke the echoes, and the air seemed filled with flying tomahawks. The battle was short and sharp. In a few minutes the tomahawks had done their work, and only Strong Arm, chief of the Suscas, was in possession of his scalp.

When the missing child had been found, the wigwams were burned, and the Ojibways, still yelling their war cry, started with their captive on the homeward trail. Swift-footed messengers had carried before them the news of the victory, and when the braves reached camp the squaws were busy preparing a feast. At dusk, as the tribe sat in a silent circle about the great blazing camp-fire, Red Cloud rose and told the story of the attack. When he had finished, he turned to the captive chief, who had listened to Red Cloud's words apparently unmoved.

"No more will the Suscas gather about their camp-fire," said Red Cloud. "Only their chief is left and he ——"

Suddenly a sound broke the silence. With a whoop, Strong Arm sprang to his feet.

"Dinner!" he yelled; and the last of the Suscas disappeared around the barn.

WHY THE RIVER REEDS SHIVER

In Imitation of Kipling's "Just-So Stories"

5. Once upon a time, a million and one years ago, there was a little girl named Karma, who lived in Germany, where the winters were, oh! so cold. But Karma had a warm red hood, and a warm green dress, and a warm brown cloak, and there was always a roaring hot fire in the fireplace in her home; so she didn't mind the cold at all. Only animals and birds were cold and shivered and shivered and shivered.

The birds that the townspeople loved best were called Loomalooos. They had little brown backs, and little white breasts, and funny little red spots on their heads. Everybody loved them and the children built warm bird-houses for them, filled with nice warm hay, all but Karma; and she was such a naughty girl. When, as she sat by the roaring hot fire, with her doll, she caught sight of a Loomaloo as he sat on the window-ledge shivering, she would jump up to frighten him away, and would say, "Shoo, go right away, Mr. Loomaloo, I'm not going to let you in. It's all we can do to keep warm ourselves, and you are nothing but a Loomaloo anyway." Then Karma's mother would shake her head and say that something would surely happen to a little girl who acted so. And something did happen.

One especially cold morning, the first thing Karma saw when she jumped out of bed was the funny little red spot on the Loomaloo's head, shining through the fuzzy ferns and castles on the frosty window-pane. This time the funny little red spot made her angry,

and she picked up her shoe and ran to the window, to frighten the Loomaloo away. And what do you suppose happened? Just as she had thrown up the window, instead of a poor shivering Loomaloo, with a little brown back, and a little white breast, and a funny little red spot on its head, there stood a tall, beautiful woman. And Karma was so very, very much startled, and frightened too, that she could only look, and look, and look. Then the tall, beautiful woman said, "Naughty Karma, when I was a Loomaloo, and was cold and hungry, you built no warm house for me, and you never fed me. Now, you must always be cold, and shiver and quiver, and quiver and shiver, from now until doomsday. Be a river reed, and nevermore be warm."

Then she changed back into a Loomaloo and flew away. When Karma looked around her, instead of a nice snug house, with a roaring hot fire, instead of a warm red hood and a warm green dress, and a warm brown cloak, she saw all around a dark, cold, gloomy river. Karma was a river reed, tall and green and slender. And she was shivering and quivering, and quivering and shivering, and was, oh! so cold. Then she knew how the Loomaloo felt and wished she had been kind.

And ever since then, the river reeds always quiver and shiver and shake, all because Karma was such, oh! such a naughty girl.

POCOHONTAS

6. I suppose, "gentle reader," that, judging from my title, you are prepared to listen to a tale of bloody Indian warriors and shy, gentle Indian squaws. Dispel your fears. Pocohontas was a cat.

Grandmother had never been fond of cats, and Pocohontas was especially hateful in her sight. Many times she had declared that she wouldn't have that cat around underfoot any longer and that Grandfather must dispose of it. We children were heart-broken

at the thought of losing our pet, and so each time we coaxed Grandmother to postpone the fatal hour. At last came the proverbial straw, and Pocohontas was doomed.

It was churning day and Grandmother had just skimmed a ten-quart pan full of cream and had started for the butter cellar with it, holding the pan firmly. Gingerly she went down the cellar stairs. She had almost reached the last stair, when suddenly she put her foot on something soft and unstable. An ear-splitting howl broke the stillness. Then followed a thud, as Grandmother sat down, none too gently, with the empty pan in her lap.

We children knew better than to protest this time, and sadly we watched Grandfather put Pocohontas into a burlap bag and tightly tie the top. Then, carrying the bag under his arm, he started for the river. Of course the cat squirmed about in the bag and rent the peaceful air with her protests, but Grandfather did not relent. Standing on the bridge, he gave the bag a toss into the river and turned towards home. The day was hot, and long before Grandfather reached the top of the hill he was puffing and panting and wishing that Pocohontas had never been born. As he turned in at the gate, he imagined that he saw a familiar shape on the front steps and his imaginings were soon confirmed. There sat Pocohontas placidly rubbing her muddy paws. As she caught sight of Grandfather, she arose, and, as he claimed, shut one eye in a solemn wink.

How happy we were to see Pocohontas again, but Grandmother's dignity had suffered too deeply to allow her to forget and forgive. A neighbor who had recently moved to the other side of the mountain drove over to visit us the next day. Grandmother told her about the cream and Pocohontas, and the neighbor said that she wanted a cat and would take the culprit home with her. This time the cat was shut into a box and placed under the seat of the

wagon. We children watched the wagon until it turned a corner in the road, and then sorrowfully trooped back to our play.

A few days later we were picking berries in the pasture. Somehow it wasn't half so much fun as it used to be, for Pocohontas had always gone with us before and chased butterflies until she was tired, finally coming and curling up in somebody's lap. Suddenly a faint "meou" reached our ears. Was it —? Could it be —? Along the path limped a wet bedraggled pussy. We gathered her up and carried her in state homeward.

When Grandfather heard of the prodigal, he remarked that he thought that a cat that had tried so hard to live ought to have the opportunity. So Pocohontas enjoyed a peaceful life and lived to a ripe and toothless old age.

THE LAST TIME

7. As you lie curled up on the couch, while waiting for the girls, your thoughts travel back over the events of the day — the last day.

The graduation exercises were in the morning. Then, you, in your clinging white dress, tripped blithely up the aisle to receive your diploma; but, when "Prexy" handed it to you with a murmured, "May the world be kind to you, child," a sudden rush of feeling swept over you; and, looking down at the sea of friendly faces smiling up at you, you were filled with a sudden desire to fling that hard-earned bit of paper far out of your sight and to answer, "Let's stay, girls, let's stay here at the dear old college with Prexy and every one else that we know and love. Oh, we don't want to go out into the world yet!" Instead you swallowed hard, made a prim little courtesy, and stumbled blindly down the steps and into your seat. When you and the Junior President led the class down the aisle, you stopped at the door and looked back around the new

chapel, at the three hundred girls behind you, and at the old and new Presidents talking on the platform, — your excuse for delaying the line was, "It's the last time, you know."

Out-of-doors, you raced, half laughing, half crying, from one group of girls to another; you hugged and were hugged, took pictures and had yours taken, — all "for the last time."

In the afternoon, when you were entertaining an Amherst boy and Pinkydoodles rushed in "accidentally on purpose," you weren't annoyed in the least, although you knew that she would greet the next girl she met with, "My dear! I just wish you could see Nancy Barnard's man! He's almost cross-eyed and has an awful Roman nose. If that's the best she can do, I'm sorry for her," etc. You smiled half sadly to yourself, thinking, "Pinky has said it for the last time."

Finally, you and Didi, your "roomie" and "dearest of all the bunch," slipped off to make the rounds of the familiar haunts once more. You walked around Paradise, the pond where you had skated and canoed so many times; then you traveled all over the upper and lower campus. Every building brought up fresh recollections. There was the "gym," where you had celebrated so many "Rally Days"; the Students' Building, the college theater, all your classrooms, and, finally, Memorial Hall. How many good laughs you had had outside Memorial, while listening to the discords and crashes caused when fifteen different pieces were being played on fifteen pianos at the same time. No wonder "Prexy" had suggested that the hall be moved to some isolated spot.

Now, it is evening and you are all going to have one last romp on the campus. Suddenly, beneath your window, you hear the first strains of the "boola," and then the girls, all singing to you. Their voices ring out sweet and clear.

"Nancy Barnard, Nancy Barnard,
We are singing, praises ringing,
We shall never find your equal,
Nancy Barnard — here's to you."

Before they half finish, you are at the window. The campus is lighted by the soft glow of hundreds of Japanese lanterns, which throw weird, dancing shadows on the ivy-covered buildings and reveal long lines of girls wending their sinuous way around the campus. Old graduates and new celebrate together. A snatch of song is wafted to you.

"Just one college
And that's the college we sing to;
Just one college
There's just one college for us."

Oh! what a world of feeling there is in those four lines. You look down at the girls below you, the girls with whom you have spent four happy years, — true girls, who have rejoiced at any good fortune and sympathized when you were in trouble.

Now, you realize what a wonderful thing college life is. Leaning far out of the window, you cry brokenly to them: "Sing, girls! Sing to Alma Mater! Sing to the Prexies! Sing to everybody! It's the last time."

A KNIGHT OF THE RED CROSS

8. It was Christmas Eve, of the year 1290. Over the hills and valleys of southern Germany, a violent storm was raging. The blinding sleet and snow seemed never to touch the earth, but whirled in mad confusion, driven by the icy wind that threatened to tear from its rocky foundations the little monastery of St. Benedict. In the howling storm the voices of the monks, singing the evening hymn, could not reach a distant room in the wing of the

low, irregular building, a room so quiet that at first glance it might have seemed to be unoccupied.

The tapers on the wall were unlighted, but great Yule-logs burned in the cavernous fireplace. As the flames darted up the wide chimney or died down to a ruddy glow, they lighted up or threw into the shadow a figure in a great armchair before the fire, an old man, black-robed, in the order of a Benedictine monk, his hair and beard long and snowy, his face wonderfully gentle, but wrinkled and brown, like parchment that has long been laid away. With half-closed eyes, he was watching the fire, — the broad yellow flames that licked along the log, the little blue and red flames that burned merrily in the crevices, the golden sparks that drifted aimlessly up the chimney; and in it all he saw pictures, — pictures that followed one after another and together made a story that only he knew.

In a sudden burst of yellow flame came a castle, crude in design, but strongly built and surrounded with great walls, beyond which the hills stretched green and fair. The ponderous gate creaked on its heavy hinges, and the drawbridge dropped with a dull clang. There was a brief glimpse of weeping women and of servants standing in huddled groups; then the gate closed again, and into the May sunshine rode Elfreda, youngest daughter of the great baron; and her brother, Nicholas, leader of the children's crusade. . . .

Down a long valley, moved a wonderful procession. Fair-haired, blue-eyed boys and girls from Germany, their dark-haired, dark-eyed brothers and sisters from France, thousands and thousands of white-robed children, each wearing over his heart the crimson cross of the crusader. At their head rode Nicholas, and always by his side was Elfreda, carrying in her slender hands the great white banner with its blood-red cross. On and on the light-hearted

children marched, through green valleys and little villages, by shining rivers and quiet lakes, but always on and on, till they were far beyond the hills and out of sight.

Slowly the picture faded, and it was long before another came. . . . Again the children were seen, but now they were in a strange, far land, a land of rocky passes and wild stretches of wilderness. The air was raw and the children, in their ragged garments, shivered in the bleak wind that blew over the dreary wastes. Only a few were left of the great bright throng that had started out so bravely to move the heart of the stern ruler of Jerusalem. He saw the brave-hearted children pressing forward for long weary months, until, one Christmas Eve, a worn little band saw the sun set behind the gray walls of Bethlehem. All day Elfreda, frail and white as a lily, had been burning with the fever that the rest knew only too well. The brilliant oriental stars were glowing one by one in the deep sky, when Elfreda suddenly spoke to her brother. "Dear Nicholas," she said with a faint, sweet smile, "surely it must be Christmas Day, the bells of the little church in the valley are ringing so loud and clear. I must hasten to lay my gifts at the Christ-child's feet," and he felt her slipping away, slipping away to join her old companions.

The fire burned low and blue, the room seemed full of shadows, and the old monk sat long with closed eyes. When he opened them again, the children near the gray-walled town had passed; and, in the shadowy light, he saw Nicholas, a man now, making his slow way back to Germany, to this little monastery among the hills, which he had loved when a boy. Here he had lived for long years, a gentle, silent man, with eyes that seemed always to be looking far away.

Suddenly the dreamer stirred. Without, the storm wind had died down, and only a few fluffy flakes were drifting idly. On the

still, cold midnight air, far away and yet distinct, sounded the chant of the monks:

“Adeste, fideles, laeti triumphantes,
Venite, venite in Bethlehem, —”

“Elfreda,” murmured the old monk, “Elfreda.”

The Yule-logs fell apart into the form of a great cross, from which high, red flames leaped up, lighting every corner of the room. Nearer and clearer rose the voices, —

“Venite, adoremus; venite, adoremus,
Venite, adoremus, Dominum, ” —

but Nicholas, his eyes fixed on the glowing cross, heard nothing.

A RARE CHANCE

9. Shorty Rogers is grown up now. In fact, Shorty has been through college and is a man now, though a small one. But this particular story is of Shorty when he was a small boy, so his chum says, and he ought to know, for wasn't he with Shorty when this incident happened?

Now Shorty's father owned a farm, and on this farm was a large barn, and in the barn a roomy horse-stall, made in the shape of a box and locked with a gate. When Shorty was naughty his father would shut him up in the horse-stall for two or three hours and Shorty could not possibly climb out, for he was very small. He was so very small that Shorty's grandmother would always say to the neighbors, when speaking of him, “How very small Mason is for his age, and how heavy!” Mason was Shorty's real name, but no one but his parents ever called him by it, any more than they called Spike Williams — Shorty's chum — John, as Spike's mother said they should.

One day Shorty had been locked in the horse-stall until supper-time for breaking one of the Misses Green's windows and for being

impudent to the elder Miss Green and calling her an old maid. To be shut in the horse-stall was Shorty's greatest punishment, and naturally he was not in a very happy mood. After his first fit of resentment had subsided, he began to try devising ways to escape; but in vain. The sides of the stall were too high, and there were not any beams or cleats to afford a foothold for scaling them. The small window, through which a bright ray of sunshine fell on Shorty's grimy face and curly brown hair, and through which he could see the bright blue sky and the juicy little green apples of a tree near by, was too high to afford a means of escape. But, alas! There was no such freedom for him. He sat down in a corner on some straw and bowed his head in deepest grief.

"Ho, ho, Shorty! Now will you sling any more bricks?"

The prisoner raised his head and looked up to see the tousled, rusty hair and part of the freckled face of Spike Williams peering through the window.

"You wait, Spike, till I get out of here, and we'll see who can sling bricks," retorted Shorty, the agony of his imprisonment being doubled at the sight of his free chum.

"Aw, shake your grouch, — I can get you out of here, and then we'll fix the old maids," said Spike, with a wise smile. "Wait till I get a rope."

Spike hastily slid down the branch, and, procuring a piece of clothesline, clambered up the friendly tree and again perched near the window. Then he dexterously doubled and knotted the rope, throwing one end to Shorty, who understood and eagerly grabbed the line. His companion, by dint of much puffing and pulling, finally raised him to the window-sill. Then Shorty thrust his head and shoulders through and tried to climb out.

"Gee, Spike, I'm stuck," wailed Shorty miserably, with one half of his body on the outside of the barn and the other half waving

its two legs inside of the building, in a vain attempt to move one way or the other. But his efforts were of no avail. Neither by his own wriggling, nor by Spike's pulling, could Shorty budge himself either way.

"I guess I'll have to get my father," moaned Shorty in despair, resorting to the last terrible remedy.

"Then I guess I'll be going," said Spike. "If the old gent catches me here I'll get mine."

Spike disappeared and Shorty yelled. When the elder Rogers came into the barn and found Shorty stuck fast in the window, his face broadened into a large grin, which came near breaking into an irrepressible burst of laughter as he saw the boy's position. At last, by prying off the window casing and by much squirming and wriggling on Shorty's part, Mr. Rogers succeeded in freeing his unfortunate son. But before he did this, the stern parent availed himself of a large opportunity.

Exercise 61. — *Make outlines for the preceding narratives and for the narratives that you would develop from the following topic sentences and topics:*

1. At this moment there was a sharp rap at the house door.
2. The First Church was burned to the ground last night.
3. The burglar sprang forward and turned out the light.
4. Presently the three boys came out and then the fun began.
5. That was the worst moment of my life.
6. The pigs were in the garden.
7. "Traitor! Spy!" were the words that rang above the uproar.
8. The hurdy-gurdy stopped at the door.
9. Every window was surrounded.
10. "Stop that fighting!" shouted the constable.
11. They had never seen a camera before.
12. It was a story of everyday heroism.

13. There had arisen a sound of shouting, — a trampling of feet.

14. Bill had run away to the circus.

15. A few days later he made the round of his traps.

16. She did not know that she was attempting to talk to a deaf woman.

17. She had just heard a thrilling ghost story and was now on her way home alone.

18. The little boy had decided to run away from home.

19. The party was going off well.

20. The class was having a spelling match.

21. At the sound of breaking glass, the throng rushed forward.

22. Yesterday our school saw a splendid illustration of moral courage.

23. People were pouring from the houses and narrow alleys.

24. I met the peddler at the door.

25. Our burglar.

26. A trick that failed.

27. My worst dilemma.

28. A yachting incident.

29. A summer on a farm.

30. A school incident.

31. Why I was late.

32. Almost an accident.

33. The bravest deed I ever saw.

34. Playing circus.

35. A day of mishaps.

EXPOSITION

Exercise 62. — *Criticize the following expositions regarding their clearness, logical arrangement, and force. How is the main thought developed?*

DOES IT PAY?

1. Does it pay? A student in the high school is confronted by this question in every important thing he undertakes. Does it pay to spend four years in the high school thinking of one's studies only? Does it pay to train for a month or more for the cross-country runs and receive as the reward for all your exertions the meager applause of a few people, if you are eminently successful; and if but mediocre, the derision of many? Does it pay to spend weeks in preparing a debate, injuring the eyesight and undermining the general health? Does it pay to spend time in dancing and like frivolities? In the last analysis, does the modern high school life pay? These are questions of as vital importance to each member of the school, as are the great political problems to men interested in the public welfare. We suggest no answer to these questions, for each person must decide for himself. We only refer to the statement that "nothing is good or bad, but thinking makes it so."

"I PRAY THEE HAVE ME EXCUSED"

2. It is remarkable how great a variety of excuses is handed to the teachers each day in place of prepared lessons. They're not always written or spoken excuses — the recitations speak for themselves. Dig in behind these apologies, which somebody has called "the patches of failure," and you will find in nine cases out of ten that the reason for the failure is this, "I put it off: I didn't dare tackle the job and get it over." The person deceives and evades by

a host of excuses that severest, but kindest, of taskmasters, his second self: "I'm too tired. I don't feel well. I'll go to the show this afternoon and study to-night. I don't want to. I can't." Nobody knows what he can or cannot do until he has tried. If you won't do a thing in *this* minute, you won't do it in the next. If you won't do it in the next, the next minute, the next hour, and the next day will find it still undone. Some wait for inspiration. For this reason Coleridge once wrote beneath a half-finished essay, "To-morrow, and to-morrow, and to-morrow." All the while, work is piling higher and higher, and, in a wonderfully short time, there is so much to do that the student gets discouraged, says it's of no use, and wants to give the whole thing up, leave school, and go to work.

There's the cause: what's the remedy? Man can teach fellow-man. He can show him how it's done; he can show him why it's done. He can explain and drive forever, but unless that man himself wants to do it, wills to do it, dares to do it, no power in Heaven or on earth can give him aid.

THE BORROWER

3. Every community, whether large or small, has that well-known pest, and bane of us all — the borrower. This plague exists even in the schoolroom and there works his wrongs. The borrower of the schoolroom is by far a greater nuisance than the borrower of your community, the neighbor who runs in to get a cup of sugar. It is possible to lock the kitchen door and feign absence when your well-meaning neighbor knocks; but when a schoolmate thumps you on the back and asks in raucous whispers whether he may "please borrow a pencil," your only recourse is to hand over the desired article. What else can you do? Refuse him? It is policy not to do so. One likes to make friends, not enemies. A fitting name,

then, for the schoolmate of this class is "robber," — "robber," with all its intensity of meaning. What is a robber? He is one who corners you and forces you to give up your personal effects against your will. Is this not your schoolmate who borrows (?) your pencils and erasers?

The law forbids us to steal. Shakespeare warns the borrower that his practice will "dull the edge of husbandry." What shall we do with this pest who disobeys both injunctions?

SHALL THERE BE A SANTA CLAUS?

4. I heard some one say once that she would never think of letting her children believe there was a Santa Claus. That remark struck me like a thunderbolt, for I was brought up on Santa Claus. I had not so much as dreamed that there were people who were not Santa Claus's friends. But now that I realize there are, it is interesting to learn their point of view.

Some think that it would spoil a child's Christmas ever after to find out there was no Santa Claus. That is in a way true; I was heart-broken, but I think now that the fun I had had before my enlightenment was worth the heartbreak. Another objection offered by the enemies of Santa Claus is that the disenchantment tends to make children have less confidence in what older people say. But if these older people love children, I think they will know how to tell them the truth in such a way as to make them believe that Santa Claus is a personification of the Christmas spirit.

I do think it is wrong for a mother to let her child believe in every Santa Claus he sees, for instance, these men dressed as Santa Claus, who stand on the streets, and the one who reigns in the toy departments. It is the one who lives in a far-off land and who comes in the middle of the night over the roofs and down the chimney, that I think they might let them believe in. The majority of

children do believe in him, and why is it not like leaving a child out in the cold to restrict him in this belief?

It is needless to say, now, that I think a child's Christmas is incomplete without Santa Claus, — good old "Saint Nick."

RECOLLECTIONS OF A LITTLE COUNTRY GIRL

5. The playground of many a city child is the street, walled in by the dreary rows of tenements, which sometimes shut out all but a narrow strip of sky; and even that is clouded with black smoke from the factories. How much better is the country, with its wide stretches of freshness and beauty; with its lazy summer days when it is a delight to lie on the rich, lush grass, where the breeze rustles. Everything here is free, — the river, trees, and broad fields are all yours. To you who have known the joy of the free country life come memories of its solitude and peace.

You remember the low farmhouse, shaded all day by the big elms; the clustering roses that encircled the windows, and the well, where you cooled your face after an exciting game of tag, and then lay along the edge, making faces at your reflection. The garden with its hollyhocks and spicy pinks bordered the narrow path that led from the whitewashed fence to the heavy door, with its brass knocker, — the door, used only on ceremonial occasions, for your playmates came to you by the neighborly side door, flanked by rows of shining tins and ripening tomatoes. The swinging gate was a train, where you rode many a mile, with the wind tossing your hair and the trees swaying over you. You kept house huddled in the shelter under the clump of lilacs, with the branches for shelves for the bits of broken china; and once you stayed here all through a shower, until the wet drops began to creep through and trickle down your doll's face, and you had to run to the house; for mother had said it would make your doll pale to stay out in the rain. One

day you invited all your friends, for you were to have a party on the grass. You spent the morning running first to the window to watch the clouds, and then back to the kitchen to ask your mother for the twentieth time if she did not suppose it would clear off. The lemonade, gingerbread, and tiny sandwiches were arranged on a table under the apple tree, where you could all help yourselves after the romp in the garden. Then on rainy days you played ghosts in the long dim attic, spicy with peppermint and spearmint spread on the floor to dry. You often wondered to what mysterious depth you would vanish if you stepped on the wide ridges of mortar between the boards. Perhaps there might be a hidden passage leading to some cave, or the treasure box of a miser; but you never dared try. Over in the corner was the spinning wheel, where you were Priscilla and he, John Alden. The dark parlor, with its odor of musk, was a fascinating place, to which you stole sometimes to look at the stiff row of chairs set at even distances against the wall, and perhaps to play you were some princess who had come to call; but your dignity usually ended in an ignominious heap at the foot of those slippery chairs.

You remember the district school, with its windows like lidless eyes, and its worn doorsill, over which your feet crept so slowly. And then the hum of voices drowned your thoughts, and you put your fingers in your ears, but your eyes would waver to that swaying, chanting row lined up on the chalk mark. On warm days, when the bees and birds seemed to be calling you, the teacher would let you out of doors until it was your turn to recite; and in the winter recess you had time to coast down the long hill or to skate on the neighboring pond. Later in the afternoon you went to the store for the mail and stood in line, waiting your turn to reach up on tip-toe for the letters the storekeeper's wife handed you. Her eyes twinkled pleasantly as she leaned over the counter to ask after your

pets. Your admiration was divided between this woman and the clerk, who you secretly thought had possession of Aladdin's lamp, for he always had anything you could wish for. You stood listening to the gossip of the circle about the piazza-rail until the stage swung around the bend of the road, and drew up before the door with an extra flourish, while the passengers tossed about inside, getting their bonnets hopelessly entangled. The driver jumped down to open the door and laughed good-naturedly as one of the circle joked him about the wide-brimmed hat he had bought that afternoon in the city. Then you watched to see if by any chance he would ask you to ride as far as the barn with him, and, if he did, how proud you felt perched up on the high seat!

Sundays you climbed to "the decent church that topped the neighboring hill," where the high-backed pew hid you from the people, and you held on to your fingers to keep them from playing with the catch on the pew door. Your feet began to tingle and you swung them to and fro, trying to reach the floor; but you listened to hear if the minister would tell the people that your little playmate, Mary Ellen, was going to get well. The blue fly buzzed in the windowpane, a restless horse whinnied in the shed near by, and your head sank lower and lower, until the painted dove above the pulpit swam before your eyes.

Then those long afternoon walks with father, through the dim scented woods, where only a few flashes of sunshine strayed through the masses of leaves, to waver and dance about your feet. You knew by heart the old tangled paths that wound in and out among the vines; one led to an old sawmill, while on another you found the wild clematis swaying listlessly over a brook. You never could pass the place where the tiny crystal stream trickled into the old log water trough, that held up its mossy basin, without stopping to make a fairy cup with a leaf; and you remember the sweet taste

of that one drop you managed to raise to your lips. If you kept very quiet, sometimes you saw the wood thrush come to peck at his reflection and then dart away again. Then, when the gray mist stole up from the valley and the flowers began to "bow beneath the benediction of the dew," you went home to curl down in father's arms, while mother read to you of fairies and princesses, until you wished the light would not shine so brightly, for it hurt your eyes; and then you somehow forgot all about the walk, the light, and even the story.

HONOR IN SCHOOL

6. I think that one of the most unpleasant people in any school is the person who always comes to school in the morning with work either half prepared or not prepared at all. This person lies in wait for you and waylays you as you enter the building. Excuses are in vain. "Just do this chapter of Latin and please let me take your Math. paper. I just had to go out last evening and yesterday afternoon I went to the dentist's." What can you do in the grasp of such a tormentor? I know that to teachers and parents it seems easy to say "no," but it isn't easy. If you can't find any excuse other than the simple one of not wishing to do other people's work for them, and still refuse, you usually make an enemy. You may say that one could hardly desire such a person for a friend; but very often, among the girls especially, the ones who do not "have time" for their lessons are the merry, light-hearted girls whom every one likes and hates to offend. They usually ask you to help them "just this once," for they are going to turn over a new leaf and study harder.

There is another kind of parasite, however, who is inexcusable. To explain: You leave your books in your desk and walk around the corridor with some friend. When the bell for the first hour rings you begin to search frantically for your paper. It has disappeared,

You think you must have lost it on your way to school, and you see visions of an afternoon session to make up your work. You go to class. A friend runs to you, waving the missing paper and explaining that she took it out of your desk to copy, because she knew you "wouldn't mind." Any one has to endure such an experience to be able to appreciate it fully.

In every class there are the "bluffers." These people make no attempt to get a lesson, but rely on their imagination, memory, and the assistance of their neighbors when they are called upon. They usually have active minds and a great amount of ingenuity and so they keep on the boundary line between success and failure. I always have a great feeling of injustice when I hear a pupil, with some aid from the teacher and other students, recite a hard lesson which I have studied over an hour and which I know the other pupil never looked at. For example: One day last week I studied nearly three hours on a certain lesson and finally mastered it. I felt a pardonable degree of pride in the feat, considering the amount of time expended. That day I managed to elude the toils of people whose patience had not stood the test. I went to class, knowing that very few had done the lesson. There on the blackboard was the lesson correctly done by pupils of a former class. Needless to say, every one passed in a correct paper that day. Thus "The Lord is good to the lame and the lazy." We see and hear so much "cribbing," copying, and "bluffing" in school that we get used to it to a certain degree, but if we would only stop and think of the moral side of the question, we should see that it concerns our honor and the honor of our school to refrain from cheating in any form.

The matter of defacing desks, books, and other school property is one which should concern us. Very few people mark and cut up their desks with malice aforethought. Perhaps the offender is

puzzling over a problem in geometry; all unconsciously he moves his pencil back and forth on the desk and before he knows it he has seriously marred the surface. The subject of text-books is different, however. People seem to think that because they do not have to pay for their books, they can use them as harshly as they wish. Perhaps the very ones who underline words, write out the next day's lesson in the book, turn down corners of pages, munch candy, and give vent to their feelings in general while using school-books, are the very people whose own personal books are carefully kept.

I think that the question of school honor involves the question of school spirit too. If we do not uphold our school in its activities, speak well of our teachers, and praise our school to strangers, we are sadly lacking in honor.

A COUNTRY GIRL IN THE CITY

7. A girl like me who has always lived in the country just outside a quiet little village meets with many puzzling and humorous experiences when she comes to such a hustling, bustling city as Worcester.

In the country I could walk leisurely along the sidewalks of the village, chat as long as I wished with the proprietors of the little stores, examine all the new goods in those stores, and then walk out, wishing the proprietor a good morning or a good afternoon. Then I could stroll home, meeting either a farmer driving to "taown," to carry his butter and eggs and get his grain, or perhaps a stray cow which had, in her attempt to reach a tempting bit of clover, broken down the fence and wandered out into the road.

In the city I found things were very different. When I went downtown shopping, I was jostled and hustled along by the hurrying crowd, who sped along as if their lives depended on their getting

to a certain place at a certain time. I craned my neck looking at the lofty signboards and strained my eyes gazing at the beautiful and costly hats and gowns in the store windows.

One day I desired to see a dentist whose room number was sixty-six in the Central Exchange Building. On the first floor a grinning negro boy peered out at me from a sort of cage, which I recognized as one of those elevators I had read about. He inquired in his deep voice: "Going up?" I said nothing, but began climbing the first flight of stairs. After staring at all the rooms on this floor, I climbed the next long flight of stairs and wandered over the third floor, still gazing at the numbers over the doors. But, alas! The numbers were all mixed up; and, try hard as I could, I was not able to find the room I wanted. Reluctantly, I trudged down the three flights of stairs to the first floor. There I saw the negro boy still peering out from his cage and this time I asked him if he would please tell me where room sixty-six was. He said: "Why, yes, I could have told you that long ago." He asked me to step into the elevator, which I did, mechanically, although the shivers were still playing tag up and down my spinal column. He banged the door together and up we went. With a jolt, we stopped at the second floor, but my stomach had dropped to the first. Then up we went again with another jolt; and, with the feeling that I had lost some other part of my anatomy, we arrived at the third floor, where the elevator boy pointed out the room which I had been looking for.

I got out of this building by means of the stairs. The next place which I visited was the moving picture show on Pleasant Street. At home I had often attended entertainments for the benefit of the church or some other worthy organization and when I saw the ushers neatly clad in uniforms I nudged an acquaintance near by and asked her if the show was for the benefit of the Salvation Army. She said,

"no," with a twinkle in her eye that told me that she was laughing at me. So I said no more. I saw the pictures through and enjoyed them very much.

My next trouble was in crossing the street. Oh, how I dreaded to cross that busy thoroughfare when cars, automobiles, and bicycles were passing in rapid succession. But, with my heart in my mouth, I picked up my skirts and ran as fast as I could, and finally got safely across. With a breath of relief, I turned around and saw my friend walking slowly across. I got really provoked because she did not hurry when an automobile was almost upon her. It is remarkable how city people manage to get across the street in a walk without getting killed.

When I was ready to go home, I got beside one of those black and white posts and began waving my handkerchief frantically at a car. But I was on the wrong side of the street — a fact which I did not know, and the conductor paid no heed whatsoever to me. The car whizzed by, leaving a swirling cloud of dust to settle on my moist and excited face. I trudged all the way home, cursing conductors at every step.

I am gradually getting accustomed to city life and I hope that at the end of a few years I shall show city poise.

A GLIMPSE OF GERMAN SCHOOL LIFE

8. The German school day begins before daylight. In the chill gray of a winter morning the little German children begin to trudge to school, with their heavy knapsacks on their backs. School opens at eight in the winter; but at eight o'clock the lamps must still be kept lighted, and they must be lighted again at three. In summer, — for their vacation lasts only from about the middle of July till the middle of August, — the children generally go to school at seven.

There is no escape from this school day of six long hours and the week of six long days, for education is compulsory in Germany from the age of six to fourteen; but girls do not often go to school much longer than this. Indeed, only lately have they had the same opportunities for study as their brothers. All schools are under the strict supervision of the state, but all but the very poor are obliged to pay for their schooling, though the tuition is the very moderate sum of from five to twenty-five dollars a year, according to the child's age.

An American visitor at a German school would be immediately struck by the fact that boys and girls are very rigidly separated. If girls have no brothers, they seldom become acquainted with boys till they are about eighteen, when they first begin to meet them socially. One German woman says: "I am thoroughly convinced that Nature has given to woman a more narrow field of action than to man. According to my opinion, a woman should avoid every occupation in which she brings herself into constant contact with the public in general, and in particular with the other sex." As this is the general attitude, the boys and girls, even though they may sometimes be in the same school building, see nothing of each other.

The most modern school buildings are very much like ours. In the ordinary schoolroom the walls are covered with maps and pictures; and instead of slate blackboards you see a little wooden blackboard on an easel, with a sponge for an eraser. Before the long, old-fashioned desks, which seat two or more pupils, the children sit stiff and straight; and when one is called upon he jumps up like a jack-in-the-box. The teachers are very strict, and they insist always on instant obedience. All examinations are oral. It is certainly not a very comfortable experience to stand on examination day before a crowd of critical mothers and a teacher

who is listening for your slightest mistake, waiting to hurl at you the thunders of his wrath. With fear and trembling, do the children approach the final examination, without which they cannot leave the school.

When the German girl has finished her limited eight or ten years' course, she has really specialized in literature, modern languages, and needlework. And these she knows quite thoroughly. Boys are expected to spend more time on their education. After four years at grammar school, they go nine years to a gymnasium, which somewhat corresponds to our Classical High School; or to a Realschule, which is like our English High School. The gymnasium, which is generally preferred, gives the boy a very thorough classical education. In fact, the Kaiser, in criticizing it, said that it turns out Greeks and Romans rather than Germans.

The German schoolgirl is a compact, tidy little body, with the simplest of coiffures and the simplest of gowns, always covered by a big colored apron, prettily embroidered. She often plays ladylike little games of ball, or "drop-the-handkerchief," or "London Bridge"; but generally she walks sedately up and down the courtyard with her friends. Her teachers insist upon most exemplary conduct and upon ladylike manners. At home she is just as quiet. She plays out of doors with her ball and her top; she likes to take walks, and in winter she enjoys skating and sliding; but she also likes doing endless embroidery or knitting countless stockings. But she never passes through the age of climbing trees or whistling, or playing her brothers' games; it is only wild American girls who ever dream of such things. Still, she is a real girl at heart, with a girl's interest and a girl's feelings; and I am sure that she gets as much fun out of life as we.

The German boy may be energetic, but from an American standpoint his energy seems misdirected, for he apparently wastes much

of it in too much school. From his tenth year, he studies very nearly all his waking hours. He is in the gymnasium from eight o'clock till one, and generally from two till four. After that his outside school work keeps him busy. He even has several hours a day to study in vacation. At recess, too, the boys do not always play games: in some places they merely walk around the courtyard two by two, with a teacher in charge. Yet the German boy likes games. He plays "prisoner's base" and "leapfrog," and he spins his top and flies his kite. But he knows almost nothing of baseball or football or interscholastic games.

The German children have great reverence for their parents and teachers, and their sense of honor is very keen. No German boy, on his way home from school, would ever think of stealing apples from a neighbor's yard, or of trespassing in any other way, for he has reverence for the law. German children take discipline and study seriously, whereas we know that they are merely necessary evils, unfortunate interruptions of play and vacation.

Yet after all, German school children are not so very different from American school children. At heart they are all just boys and girls, as we are, — pretending dislike for schoolhouses and teachers and lessons, — yet truly finding these the happiest of days in the present, and the most pleasant of memories for the future.

Exercise 63. — *Make outlines showing how you would develop the following themes. Make these outlines so definite that another person can write creditable themes from them with no more information than that gained from the outlines.*

1. How to entertain a guest.
2. How to graft trees.
3. The essentials for a good school paper.
4. It was a poorly written story.
5. Street cars do not adequately accommodate the public.

6. What characteristics make a boy popular.
7. It is unfortunate to be an only child.
8. The youngest child has a hard life.
9. "A lie that is half a truth is ever the blackest of lies."
10. The modern newspaper.
11. The eighteenth century newspaper.
12. Amusements of our grandfathers.
13. Free benefits that my city provides.
14. How a boy sews.
15. Why I am glad I live in —.
16. The disadvantages of early rising.
17. A senior's advice to a freshman.
18. Ways of preventing the fly nuisance.
19. Interesting hobbies.
20. What I used to think.
21. My earliest recollections.
22. Advantages of studying —.
23. National songs.
24. The need of a municipal architect.
25. The abuse of Christmas giving.
26. Steam radiators vs. fireplaces.
27. A municipal Christmas tree.

Exercise 64. — *Criticize the following outlines for paragraphs and then elaborate each into the theme:*

1. THE "NORTH DAKOTA" (three paragraphs)

General Description of "North Dakota"

- | | |
|---|--|
| { | <p>A. One of the largest battleships in the world</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 518 ft. long and 85 ft. 2½ inches in breadth 2. displacement of 20,000 tons 3. 25,000 horsepower 4. 20 knots speed <p>B. Launched November 11, 1909, at Quincy, Mass.
christened by Miss Mary Benton of North Dakota</p> |
|---|--|

- | | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|--|
| The "North Dakota" battery and guns | { | A. Arrangement of battery makes it very effective |
| | | 1. mounted in five huge turrets |
| | | 2. two guns placed above turrets |
| | | B. Her guns |
| | | 1. ten 12-in. breech-loading, long range rifles |
| | | 2. fourteen 5-in. rapid fire guns |
| | | 3. four 3-pounders |
| 4. four 1-pound automatic guns | | |
| 5. two 3-in. field pieces | | |
| 6. two 50-caliber machine guns | | |
| 7. two 21-in. submerged torpedo tubes | | |
| The "North Dakota" armor | { | Armor made in three belts |
| | | 1. first belt — 11 in. thick and 8 ft. wide |
| | | 2. second belt — 10 in. thick and 7 ft. 3 in. wide |

2. THE SNAPPING OF A LIVE WIRE (*two paragraphs*)

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| Accident | { | (a) shower of sparks |
| | | (b) fall of wire in street |
| | | (c) wire twists as if alive |
| | | (d) animals all terrorized |
| | | (e) stampede of horses |
| | | (f) one wagon overturned |
| | | (g) driver unconscious |
| | | (h) police surgeon summoned |
| | | (i) injured man taken to hospital |
| (j) trolley traffic blocked for some time | | |
| Official help | { | (a) Consolidated Car Company comes to rescue |
| | | (b) wire tied high up until permanent repairs could be made |

3. CONDITION OF ROME AFTER DEATH OF THE GRACCHI (*one paragraph*)

- (a) all Italy in wretched plight
- (b) work of Gracchi undone
- (c) gulf between rich and poor widened

- (d) division of classes
- | | | |
|---|--------------|---|
| { | millionaires | { less than two thousand
living in gorgeous villas
hoards of attendant slaves |
| | paupers | { lived on public grain
sold themselves as gladiators
miserably poor
some went into army |
- (e) utmost confusion in government
 (f) brigandage over all the country
 (g) vice surpassing description
- in the capital { to be poor was the "only
disgrace and only crime"

4. THE "LITTLE THEATRE" (*one paragraph*)

- (a) an event in history of stage in America
 (b) front of house, cheerful Georgian façade
 (c) entrance through paneled halls; small lobby in pale gray
 (d) auditorium almost circular; no boxes or balcony; seats two hundred ninety-nine
 (e) walls of natural walnut or butternut, decorated with panels representing well-known tapestries
 (f) ceiling light gray
 (g) room lighted by crystal chandeliers; light diffused by reflectors
 (h) tone of decorations restful and artistic
 (i) seats large and comfortable
 (j) ventilation admirable
 (k) not like conventional theatre; fitted to become home of intimate art in character portraiture

5. TWO NOTED MEN LOST IN THE "TITANIC"

(*two paragraphs*)

- | | | |
|---|------------------|--|
| { | William T. Stead | (a) lost on April 15th in the "Titanic." Age 62 years |
| | | (b) founder of <i>English and American Review of Reviews</i> and contributor to <i>The Companion</i> |
| | | (c) six years editor of the <i>Pall Mall Gazette</i> |
| | | (d) active in peace propaganda and social reform |

- Francis D. Millet {
- (a) an artist, war correspondent, and contributor to *The Companion*, lost with Stead
 - (b) born in 1846, served as contract surgeon in Civil War
 - (c) graduate of Harvard and studied art in Antwerp
 - (d) correspondent during Russo-Turkish War and Spanish War
 - (e) director of decorations for Columbian Fair in Chicago in 1893 and also engaged in other important artistic enterprises

6. A DISTINGUISHED GREEK SCHOLAR (*one paragraph*)

- (a) Dr. Gilbert Murray among most competent Greek students of today
 - Regius Professor of Greek in Oxford University {
 - man of cultivated taste in English literature
 - master of a fine English style
- (b) has ability to urge interests of classical culture from modern point of view
- (c) is what English call a "colonial"
 - born in New South Wales
 - son of President of Legislative Council
- (d) went to England at early age
 - after graduation from St. John's College and fellowship at New College, became Professor of Greek in Glasgow University
- (e) best known as translator of Euripides
 - has rendered poem into lucid and beautiful English
- (f) has come to U. S. A. by invitation of Amherst College to present interest in Greek study
- (g) lectures at Columbia University brought together audiences of nearly a thousand

7. THE FRENCH WOLF (*one paragraph*)

- (a) head large, eyes sparkle
- (b) muzzle black
 - cheeks hollow
 - upper lip and chin white

- (c) strong jaws and teeth
 short ears
 neck short
- (d) color of hair { black and red
 mingled gray or white
 forms thick rude fur
- (e) limbs well set with great muscular power
- (f) kills for food { oxen, horses, goats
 pigs, geese, fawns, roebucks, and young
 wild boar

8. DANGER OF DEEP SEA FISHING (*three paragraphs*)

- I. Most dangerous trade on Atlantic coast
 three times as many lives lost each year as are engaged by
 government in other trades
 - 1. gales
 - 2. fish-hook wounds, frost bites
 - 3. distance from medical aid when ill
- II. Plan for providing hospital care on sea
 - (a) in North Sea, three hospital steamers
 - (b) French send fully equipped ship to fishing grounds of
 St. Pierre
 Americans share in this relief
- III. Proposal to build American hospital ship
 provide with power and skilful physician
 - 1. cost would be \$25,000
 - 2. amount needed to maintain, \$12,000 annually

9. SHAKESPEARE'S MONUMENT (*one paragraph*)

- (a) position { north wall of chancel
 above his grave
 near "American Window"
 beneath fretted arch
 between two { black marble, gilded base
 Corinthian and top
 columns
- (b) when built
 within seven years after death

- | | |
|-------------------------------|---|
| (c) general description | { half-length effigy; hands resting on cushion and holding scroll and pen with entablature |
| (d) emblems above entablature | { Shakespeare's armorial bearings { pointed spear on bend sable; silver falcon on tasseled helmet, supporting spear |

ARGUMENT

An argument should offer facts and proofs of those facts.

The outline of an argument is called a brief. The divisions of the brief should be arranged in the order of climax.

Exercise 65. — *Examine the following briefs to find their strength and their weakness:*

1. The practice of "tipping" should be discontinued.

I. It causes disrespect for people unable to give a tip for every little service.

People who cannot afford to tip cannot travel in comfort

(1) Long waits for food

(2) Cold plates, tarnished silver, poor servings

(3) Chronic expectant air of bell boys, waiters, chambermaids, porters

II. The employer would do better if he paid his employees more and forbade the use of tips, because:

Every customer would receive good service and would give employer good reputation

III. The man employed would be benefited if the practice were discontinued because:

(a) He would demand higher wages and would no longer be dependent upon the goodwill of chance patrons

(b) He would be more willing and competent because he would have other interests in his work than money

- (c) Not many years ago the idea of giving a tip was un-American, and a tip was almost an insult
- (d) The democratic pride of a man is gone when he accepts tips
service measured by greed

IV. The general public would profit by this plan of advancing wages and prohibiting tips, for the following reasons:

- (a) People would not have to pay twice for the same thing
- (b) Every one would have good service
- (c) No premium would be paid to snobbishness

2. It is desirable that a school should have a school paper.

I. A school paper increases proper school spirit.

- (a) Worth while editorials on school spirit help greatly to increase such spirit
- (b) Contributions on the part of the pupils are prompted by school spirit
 - (1) Contributions of money (subscriptions)
 - (2) Good material for the paper
 - (3) Time and effort

II. A school paper advertises the school.

Through the "Exchange," the school is advertised in other schools

This causes comparison, which, consequently, encourages superior effort

III. Much benefit is derived from a school paper by:

- (1) The staff of editors
 - (a) The editors are given experience along various lines
 - (1) The paper must be made a success financially
 - (2) It must be made to meet the approval of the pupils

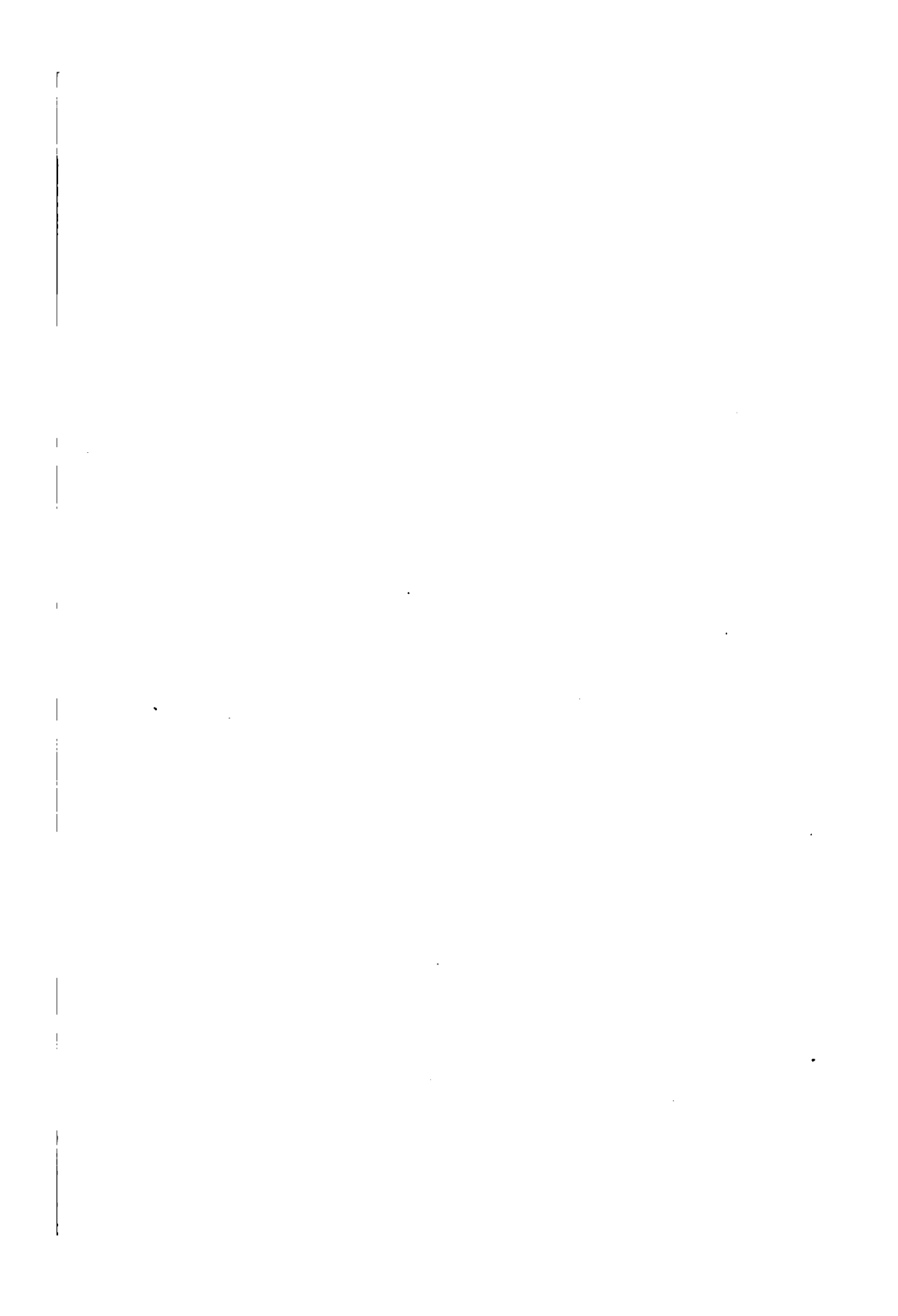
- (b) The responsibility of being in charge of a record of the school life is educational
 - (2) The members of the school in general
 - (a) A school paper gives a chance not otherwise gained of showing one's literary ability
 - (b) Pupils are given a chance to win prizes for good work
 - (c) Pupils are kept informed through the paper of every branch of school activity
 - (3) Alumni and friends
 - (a) It furnishes means of keeping alumni in touch with each other and the school
 - (b) The paper furnishes a means of keeping the public in touch with the school
3. The railway engineer does nobler service than the soldier.
- I. The engineer's work has more of physical and mental strain.
He works under poor conditions:
- (1) hot cab
 - (2) scanty room, little exercise
 - (3) long hours of steady watchfulness
- II. The engineer has greater responsibility.
- (a) He must watch his signals
 - (b) He must know his orders and follow them accurately
 - (c) Many lives depend upon him
 - (d) In crises he must think and act for himself
 - (1) washouts
 - (2) broken rails and bridges
 - (3) obstructions on track
 - (4) no superior to give orders
- III. Reasons for military service not always desirable or patriotic.
Some soldiers enlist for:
- (1) fame
 - (2) adventure

- (3) unwillingness to work hard at anything else
 - (4) escape from civil punishment
 - (5) reasons not patriotic
- IV. An engineer risks his life daily and nightly with no public applause or crowns of laurel.
4. Advertising on natural surroundings should be prohibited.
- I. There are many other and more legitimate ways of advertising.
- (a) newspapers
in almost every home
 - (b) magazines
 - (c) theater and concert programs
 - (d) advertising circulars
- II. It destroys the beauty of both the country and the city and is a great eyesore to the public.
- (a) many residential sections of Worcester spoiled by signs
 - (1) land between Freeland and Richards streets
 - (2) Webster Square
 - (b) ride from New York to Philadelphia spoiled by huge advertisements stuck on fences, barns, and hills
- III. This form of advertising does a great deal of harm.
- (a) Children are attracted by the brilliantly painted vulgar posters
 - (1) theater posters
 - (2) circus posters
 - (b) Low ideals inculcated
 - (1) of art
 - (2) of life

Exercise 66. — *Make briefs for the following questions:*

- 1. A curfew law is desirable.
- 2. Every city should have a municipal architect.
- 3. Our school should adopt military training.

4. Monday is a better day than Saturday for a school holiday.
5. The republican form of government is best fitted for developing manhood.
6. Free text-books should not be provided for public schools.
7. The national capital should be nearer the geographical center of the country.



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